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BAHRAIN

MINISTER EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN OIL INDUSTRY

GF231345 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Hafiz Imam]

[Excerpt] Development and Industry Minister Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi has said a general petroleum corporation will be established and will control the government's shares in all petroleum projects. He said the Ministry of State for Legal Affairs is currently preparing a bill on the establishment of this corporation that will be submitted to the Cabinet within the next 2 months. The minister said this corporation will be authorized to form companies, implement projects and participate in marketing operations.

The development and industry minister made these statements in an exclusive interview with AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ. The minister discussed the government's participation in the oil refinery owned by the Bahrain Petroleum Company (BAPCO). He said this participation applies to assets and to crude, refined and stored--that is, ready for export--oil. The volume of the government's participation--and it is 6 percent--is determined by the value of the assets. This matter is subject to a formula for ownership that has been approved in the past by all gulf states. The value of the assets, which include the refinery's installations, are being scrutinized.

Minister ash-Shirawi added: Regarding crude oil, this company is involved in oil refining and is not responsible for crude oil or petroleum products, because these are jointly owned by the partners (the government and Caltex). Therefore, according to the agreement providing for government participation, the government is responsible for purchasing its share of crude oil. The government should receive its share of petroleum products and market them as it sees fit.

Our share of crude oil is approximately 150,000 barrels a day, of which 50,000 barrels are Bahraini and 100,000 barrels are Saudi. Saudi Arabia has agreed to supply us with 150,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The value of this oil alone compensated for a part of our commitment to participation, in addition to the value of the assets, investments, installations and expenditures.

The development and industry minister estimated that the total costs to be borne by the government as a result of its participation regard purchasing, refining and storing crude oil and investment requirements will amount to approximately $400 million.

The minister said a provisional joint committee will be established under the chairmanship of the development and industry minister. The committee will carry out administrative duties until legislation establishing the corporation, setting up a board of directors and regulating marketing operations is completed--a process that will take about 6 months.

KUWAIT

PAPER REPORTS U.S.-EGYPTIAN DEAL TO ARM AFGHAN REBELS

LD221118 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 22, (KUNA)--The U.S. and Egypt last week concluded a "secret agreement" under which Cairo will supply the Afghan rebels with Soviet arms while itself receiving more sophisticated weapons from the U.S., a Kuwaiti newspaper revealed Tuesday. AL-ANBA' quoted an informed source at the Pentagon which it did not identify and said this source participated in the conclusion of the agreement in Cairo.

The paper noted that among the arms to be supplied to the Afghan revolutionists are anti-aircraft SAM 7 missiles, machineguns, hand grenades, howitzer guns and troop carriers. It added that the number of the SAM missiles will be between 720-900.

In return, AL-ANBA' indicated, Egypt will receive from the U.S. twice that number of missiles but of a more advanced type and of longer range, in addition to military vehicles of different kinds and rifles.

Egypt used to depend on the USSR for arms supplies until 1973 when President Anwar as-Sadat turned to the U.S. after the deterioration of the Egyptian-Soviet relations.

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON NEED TO COMBAT CRIME

LD23119 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] During his meeting this morning with senior police and public security officers, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah stressed the need to preserve Kuwait as a country of security and tranquillity. He called for cooperation in restoring this shining image, so that Kuwait remains a country of security and stability.

Acting as I do from a position of responsibility, he added, I cannot act as an onlooker; I feel the weight of the responsibility and the many tasks I have. Neither you nor I can afford to take matters lightly and [word indistinct]. The country's safety and security have been entrusted to us. We shall never at any time be negligent, lax or remiss with regard to this trust, regardless of excuses or justifications.

At the meeting, which was attended by Interior Minister Nawaf al-Ahmad, the ministry's under secretary, Maj Gen 'Abd al-Latif Faysal Tuwayni, and governors, his highness stressed the need to cooperate to check the rise in the crime rate in Kuwait. We want, he said, every Kuwaiti citizen and everyone residing in Kuwait to feel that he is living in happiness and stability and that his life and property are not in danger.

His highness announced that there are crimes which are alien to Kuwaiti society, crimes which we deplore and condemn. These crimes are beginning to create among many citizens anxiety and fear for the present and future of this peaceful country. We cannot treat these crimes lightly. The indications are that such crimes will continue and take various shapes and forms as long as the elements who are committing these crimes are in Kuwait. These elements, he added, will persist in their crimes until they feel that the public security forces are after them and that the country is very firm toward them.

His highness stressed that we cannot ignore or show tolerance toward them or leave the arena of Kuwait to become a fertile grounds for these evil elements. It is time we applied the policy of firmness; no leniency, no mitigation, no tolerence and no forgiveness toward these elements; on the contrary, we must apply firmness. After today no mercy will be shown to elements which want to create problems and difficulties and which have interpreted our tolerance as weakness. His highness stressed at the same time that the doors of Kuwait are and will remain open for anyone who seeks honest work in Kuwait.

Addressing the officers, he said: All the laws have given you many powers; do not give any one body the chance to trifle with the security of this country. Every citizen must feel secure and safe. He added: We may review all our laws should this be in the interest of the country.

Referring to events that are taking place in other countries, his highness said: Recent events are but pointers and [word indistinct] to what can happen at present and in the future if there is neglect by some officers at the Interior Ministry. He warned that Kuwait and all countries in the region are exposed to a plan which seeks to create many problems and disturbances. Anyone following events is convinced that Kuwait is not excluded from this plan.

He added: If we work today in a serious and effective manner and in cooperation with all citizens, we shall be able to ensure that our country avoids such disturbances and shocks, (?assuming) that the security forces are vigilant and on their guard and are aware of this plan.

His highness explained that there are infiltrating elements which want to frighten the citizens and to undermine their self-confidence.

His highness pointed to the spread of the circulation of leaflets in Kuwait. These leaflets, he said, are distributed by post and sometimes they come from abroad and sometimes from home. These leaflets, he added, are distributed every week and sometimes every month. He asked the security officers to (?search) for those who are behind these leaflets, both inside and outside Kuwait. He added that weapons and explosives are beginning to enter Kuwait and are being used. There should be positive and effective moves by the security officers, which will certainly create confidence among the citizens. He said that he will pay visits to all departments of the Interior Ministry.

Replying, Interior Minister Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabam thanked his highness for his valuable advice and direction. We pledge to God and to your Highness, he said, that we shall be loyal and faithful soldiers and shall do our utmost to bring security and stability to this dear homeland. We implore God to grant us success and to protect Kuwait, the amir, the government and the people from all evils.

Kuwait television will show a full recording of the meeting tonight on channels 1 and 2.

INTERIOR MINISTER LINKS BIG POWERS WITH BOMB EXPLOSION

LD230844 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 23 July--Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah today accused the big powers of seeking to create an atmosphere of disturbance and anarchy in Kuwait and other oil-rich gulf countries to prevent them from ever having any security or stability.

He also warned about the presence of what he called a fifth column of people who are in close contact with countries hostile to the Arabs. But he affirmed that the government will strike with an iron fist against anyone who contemplates undermining security and stability.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, published here today, Shaykh Nawaf commented on the state of security in the country following the blowing up of the premises of the Kuwait paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and other acts committed against peace and order in Kuwait.

He described rumors about the discovery of secret organizations and explosives and the arrest of those involved as "biased, subversive and completely untrue." He called on the citizens to stand firm in the face of such rumors.

Shaykh Nawaf accused the big powers of "seeking to create such an atmosphere not only in Kuwait but also throughout the whole region, because they do not wish to see security and stability prevail there. This is because the region contains over 55 percent of world energy resources and also because it occupies a strategic position."

Shaykh Nawaf added: "They do not want us to live in peace and stability or to protect ourselves. But we must fight this by all means and methods."

Shaykh Nawaf said that "there is a group of intruders in the country which could be called a fifth column. These people have contacts with countries considered to be hostile to the Arab nation and have been spreading such rumors with a view to creating anarchy in the oasis of security and stability that is Kuwait."

The interior minister added that the security authorities have arrested no suspects in connection with the AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM explosion which killed two people on 12 July. He added that investigations are still continuing and a statement will be issued if anything transpires.

Shaykh Nawaf denied another rumor that the government has deported a number of foreigners recently. He said: "We have not contemplated anything of the kind and we will never do anything of the kind. Our Arab and foreign brothers who came to Kuwait have come to live in peace and security."

KUWAIT TO JOIN GULF BROADCASTING COMMITTEE

ID221056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1035 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 22, (KUNA)--Kuwait will join the permanent committee for communications between gulf states, it was reported Tuesday. The committee will control wireless frequencies for both official and commercial use by member countries.

In addition to coordination, the committee will be the sole channel for contacts with the International Union of Telecommunications. It will supervise technical research and economic and legal studies related to communications.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH COMMENTS ON SAUDI RESERVATIONS AGAINST USSR

ID212158 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, has said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not intend to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Relations between one state and another are governed by ethical rules to which states adhere. Those regulations should not fall short of the minimal mutual respect and should take into consideration (?common) interests. True, the concept that the end justifies the means is one of those used in the diplomatic field among the world family. Yet, exaggeration in using this concept constitutes an encroachment on mutual relations. Relations among the international family at present are still governed by the concept of "the powerful gets all he wants." Nevertheless, this is not a general rule in today's world in which peoples have realized their responsibility and that their relations emanate from adhering to the right of equality in dealing with other states.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which takes ethics, the word of honor and sincere adherence [to its promises] as a main factor in assessing its relations with others, considers that the Soviet Union, despite its position as a power which one cannot ignore, no longer respects balanced, equal relations that should govern its moves [words indistinct]. This becomes clear, in all its dimensions, in Moscow's reliance on might to achieve what it wants. What the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan is a clear picture of the use of treacherous might against a people whose only mistake was to reject being ruled by foreign forces w ich differ with them in religion and goals. This has constituted, as his royal highness the foreign minister has said, a complete disregard of the interests and sovereignty of an independent state.

On the other hand, what has been said about the Soviet Union's support for the Arab cause does not give the right to a superpower--as His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has said--to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. Here, the process of discrepancy in equal relations, the return to the law of the jungle and of the colonialist era becomes prominent since the Soviet invasion to Afghanistan represents (?all this), as his royal highness the foreign minister has said.

PAPER CRITICIZES SOVIET DUPLICITY ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD200858 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Riyadh, 20 July--The Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ today writes that the developments in the Palestinian arena require clear and frank stands on the part of the powers connected with the conflict in the region. The present visit to Moscow by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat comes at a time when the issue is in dire need of such frankness and clarity of stands, the newspaper adds.

The Soviets must realize, it says, that the time for toying with Arab interests and rights is over now that it has been proved that the superpowers care about nothing but their own interests. It adds: The Soviet Union should be more frank in its dealings with the Middle East because its duplicity in dealing with the Arabs and Israel will not serve Soviet interests. The USSR's deceptive stands have become apparent by its silence toward the sufferings of the Palestinian resistance and the Arab people inside the occupied territory, by its opposition to the interests of the region and by its attempts to create sedition among the area's peoples and countries.

UAE

OIL PRODUCTION TO BE REDUCED BY 80,000 BARRELS A DAY

JN230940 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0920 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jul (GNA)--The UAE has decided to reduce its oil production by an average of 80,000 barrels a day. This was contained in a statement by Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, published in the Abu Dhabi AL-FAJR newspaper.

In his statement, Dr al-'Utaybah said that the reduction will take effect on 1 August. Dr al-'Utaybah stressed that this measure is intended to preserve the country's oil wealth and to secure its flow for a longer period, so that future generations can benefit.

It is to be recalled that the UAE currently produces 1,800,000 barrels of oil a day. Dr al-'Utaybah has previously mentioned that his country is working to reduce its oil production gradually, without seeking to provoke a shortage in the world's oil market.

PDRY

PARTY OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM DPRK, MONGOLIA

LD211122 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah Muhammad Aziz, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, returned to Aden today, after having led a PDRY delegation on an official visit to democratic Korea and participating in the celebrations of the friendly Mongolian people marking the 59th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in people's Mongolia. During the course of his trip he delivered letters from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Mongolian People's Republic. Brother 'Abdallah Muhammad Aziz has brought a message from the Mongolian president to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The ADEN NEWS AGENCY has reported that while in people's Mongolia our party delegation signed a protocol on interparty cooperation springing from the nature of the revolutionary struggle relations linking the struggle of the two friendly parties and peoples opposed to imperialism and reaction.

YAR

PDRY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN SAN'A' WITH MESSAGE

JN222033 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Lt Col Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, chief of staff of the southern part of the homeland, arrived in San'a' this evening on a visit to San'a'. In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY upon his arrival, he expressed pleasure at visiting the northern part of the homeland and meeting with his brother, Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati, chief of staff. He added that during this visit he will convey a verbal message to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland. The message, he said, deals with consultations and coordination in the various issues of interest to the two parts along the path of restoring the Yemeni unity. He was received by the chief of staff and a number of the armed forces' officers.

Message to President

JN231740 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Last night Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received Lt Col Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, chief of the general staff in the southern part of the homeland. Ibn Husaynun conveyed a verbal message to his excellency the president from his brother chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati.

'ALI SAYS ANY ISRAELI MEASURE ON JERUSALEM VOID

NC232150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jul (MENA)--MENA has learned that Egypt is following with caution and interest the Israeli Knesset debate for Jerusalem's unification and making it Israel's capital.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said to MENA tonight that he will deal with the Knesset's decision on that subject in the report which he will be submitting to the Cabinet tomorrow. He said that Egypt's firm position on this subject is that any measure Israel takes against Arab Jerusalem is void.

'Ali added that he will also deal in his report tomorrow with the process of the resumption of the negotiations on autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and the obstacles Israel is placing in these negotiations.

ANIS MANSUR VIEWS BEN-ELISAR'S MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT EGYPT

LD231625 Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 20 Jul 80 pp 8-12

[Anis Mansur article: "Normalizing Relations Between Two Countires or Disengagement of Nervous Clash Between Us?"]

[Excerpts] This article will not contribute much to improving relations between Egypt and Israel because it is written with good will and because it is an answer to Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Ben-Elisar, former director of his office and currently ambassador to Cairo. Therefore, I will write down the "points" that might be misunderstood at the end of the article--which means that with some points I will be talking on my own behalf and with others on the behalf of others. Even this attempt, as we will see, is going to give grounds for anger against the author of the article, Egyptian thinking and the Egyptian press.

Last week Israel Ambassador Dr Ben-Elisar received a summons from the [Israeli] prime minister. All the embassy staff and some journalists were aware that he was going to Tel Aviv on an important matter. Just before leaving the embassy his press secretary came to him and began reading him an article by me in AL-AHRAM. After the secretary had read a couple of lines, the ambassador told him: Enough, enough. I know what he wants to say.

The ambassador left the embassy and went to the Sheraton Hotel. He then took a car with his wife and some relatives and headed for the Suez Canal and then Al-'Arish and Gaza. Upon arriving [in Israel] he immediately went to Israeli television and declared: I have come quickly because the matter is important and grave. Asked why, he said: The normalization of relations is not going on as it should be. The Egyptians have stopped everything and are not serious about the question of peace. Also the Egyptian newspapers are attacking Israel. I have read an article by Anis Mansur in Al-AHRAM entitled "Stands" which openly calls on Egyptians not to travel to Israel and which says that it is not necessary for anybody to do so. Moreover, I am completely isolated; I have been in only two houses in Egypt although the Egyptian population is 42 million. I cannot find an apartment to live in while the Egyptian ambassador [in Tel Aviv] has found a luxurious house and an excellent place for his embassy. Moreover, no Egyptians are traveling to Israel. This is the serious matter which I have urgently come to report to the people.

On the same day an Israeli paper, citing its Cairo correspondent, said that President as-Sadat has decided to withdraw from the peace negotiations, that the autonomy negotiations are only a screen and that neither Egypt nor As-Sadat is serious.

Commenting on President Anwar as-Sadat's interview with READER'S DIGEST, Begin said that As-Sadat is trying to drive a wedge between the prime minister and his people. This was a comment on President as-Sadat's statement--addressed both to the Israeli people and to Jews in Diaspora--that Manahem Begin has stopped completely, that the Israeli people want peace but the Israeli Government does not wish to continue the peace process because Begin adheres to the Torah--which is neither a historical nor a geographical book--which says that the West Bank is part of "the land of Israel" or the "promised land." The president's interview with the American magazine took place 3 months ago but was only published recently.

What I said in my article was that although the British occupied Egypt for 80 years, the Egyptian people did not visit Britain after they withdrew as an expression of joy at the withdrawal and the normalization of relations between the two countries.

But the Israeli ambassador had urgent instructions to fabricate an urgent problem because the election campaign against the United States, Egypt, the Arab world and Europe has actually begun. Moreover, the ambassador is in need of a cause because he will stand as a candidate in the next elections.

His psychological condition has worsened because of the Israeli press attitude toward him. All the Israeli papers have been unanimous in saying that he is responsible for his "isolation" in Egypt because he has become interested in the Middle East only recently and because he does not know the Arabic language. Also he is known for certain hardline stands that nobody can forget. Some of the ambassador's friends poke fun at the fact that his wife brought scores of long evening dresses with her for great dancing parties on Cairo nights--which is to say that the ambassador and his wife have not yet had the chance to find out what goes on in Cairo nights.

But when Mr Begin complained that some Egyptian journalists attack him personally and that he regards this as ill will and a lack of seriousness toward peace. President as-Sadat instructed Egyptian Information Minister Mansur Hasan that there should be no personal attacks on the Israeli prime minister but that Israel's policy, government and parliament each day are fair game for all pens and microphones.

When presidential candidate Anderson came to Cairo he carried a two-point message from the Israeli prime minister: The first concerned what I wrote about in AL-AHRAM and the second said that Begin would telephone President as-Sadat the following day.

Thus there was rapid coordination between the Israeli ambassador's rush to the television and what the Israeli newspapers published that day. It was strange that the ambassador should say that he went to Tel Aviv in a hurry when in actual fact he drove by car, which takes 15 hours to cover the distance between the two countries.

In the autonomy negotiations, and previously in the Camp David negotiations, there were many things to indicate that there was mistrust initially and that there was misunderstanding in the implementation. The dialogue was only some kind of process to correct the "course" of the ship of negotiations between us so that the committees and governments would take the right course to peace.

One of the aspects of mistrust is that Jews from various parts of the world, scientists from Israel or Israeli journalists come to Egypt with one objective: to find out about changes in Egyptian public opinion.

They want to find out--exactly as they do in their own country; they put thermometers in citizens' mouths and touch their veins in order to take the temperature and pulse.

What they don't understand--and are not ready to understand--is that we are different. The temperature is different, the pressure is different and the daily cycle of life is different. We have been "here" for thousands of years while they have been "uprooted" from various places. They have come, as Nahum Goldman says, carrying their roots in order to replant them. Their sense of insecurity has created in them anxiety, fear, mistrust, suspicions and complaints. Everything indicates that we are different and that we will remain so.

What I mean to say is that what begins with mistrust ends with misunderstanding and so on ad infinitum.

Last week President as-Sadat met with a notable university professor, Dr Shimon Shamir. The talk between them was wonderful. The Israeli professor was impressed by what he heard from President as-Sadat and was quite happy with it. President as-Sadat admired this serious and learned professor. When Dr Shamir noted the "confusion" which the Israeli newspapers had created, he gathered all the Israeli journalists and dictated to them most of the discussion that went on between President as-Sadat and him. The public was impressed by the wonderful things that Dr Shamir said. He believed it his national duty to expedite publication of this talk and intended to keep it to publish it on his return [presumably to Israel].

He wanted to strike a "balance" between the sensationalism to which the Israeli reader and writer are accustomed and this calm and reasonable discussion between President as-Sadat and himself.

On the afternoon of that day the Israeli ambassador appeared [presumably on television] in order to shake the public, so that they would see him clearly and remember him when he returns next time as a candidate of the Herut Party, which Begin leads.

I do not know who chose the term "normalization" of relations--meaning relations being normal between Egypt and Israel; that is, like the relations between Egypt and any other state--which means the Israeli embassy and Israeli people in Egypt being accorded the same treatment accorded to everybody without distinction, which does not apply to anyone in any case.

Moreover, what is between Israel and us is still in the early stages of comprehension and understanding or interpretation. We have many problems because of peace, just as they have. Peace did not solve all the problems; in fact it brought about new qualities, patterns and shapes of relations and severance of relations. Peace with Egypt is not the cure for all problems but rather is one of the problems. We all know this. But peace is like an "antibiotic"; it kills the sick cells and some living cells but in the end it cures.

There is nothing "natural" between peoples. There is no natural man just as there is no straight line. There is no sound or healthy man because "health" is a combination of equations or some sort of balance between the body, the mind, the spirit and social relations. Everything is relative to a great extent.

But what makes the Israeli side impatient with what it sees is that the Israelis are usually impatient because they are always tense and anxious; they have an instinctive feeling that time is money and if time is lost then money is lost. They do not want this opportunity to be lost; not being sure of what might happen next, it might be lost. Something might happen that would close the borders between the two countries and the Eghptian and Israeli ambassadors would be recalled. This would confirm the fears of some of the politicians that peace is not serious and that so on and so forth might happen--right through the list of fears that we need a long time to alleviate, let alone eradicate.

Definitely, many events will take place between Egypt and Israel on all levels--except that these events have a cat's life; that is, seven lives as our popular saying goes, with one difference. This is that the Israeli cats are on a hot tin roof and the Egyptian cats are on a cold tin roof. [as published]

I am not jumping to conclusions nor am I predicting events when I say that this article will be misunderstood. This is natural and normal.

First, the talk about the Israeli ambassador will develop into an attempt to differentiate between a Western Jew and an Oriental Jew. How?

Before the departure of Minister Plenipotentiary Yosef Haddas, an excellent Oriental Jew who would have been the first Israeli ambassador to Egypt if he had not been a Labor Party member, the Egyptian press reported that there were constant differences between the ambassador and him. The ambassador banned him from visiting any of his friends among the foreign ambassadors simply because the ambassador himself had not visited them. First, the comment on the choice [as the subject of controversial reports] of Haddas, who returned to the Foreign Ministry, was that the Egyptians wanted to differentiate between the ruled Oriental majority and the ruling Western minority. Consequently, this report was [regarded as] a continuation of attempts to rekindle the dormant sedition in Israel or in the Israeli Embassy in Cairo.

Second, President as-Sadat's invitation to President Navon to make a speech before the People's Assembly--should he ask to do so--is another problem. In his interview with Israeli television President as-Sadat said he would welcome Prime Minister Begin making a speech before the People's Assembly if it were not for his foreknowledge that this would lose him his popularity in Egypt, if he had any now. Mr Begin would talk about the devine right to the West Bank (Judea and Samaria), which nobody would tolerate hearing either in Egypt or elsewhere.

Therefore, President as-Sadat has no objection to President Navon making a speech while he objects to Mr Begin doing so.

Third, the Israeli ambassador rented an apartment in a building near the Sheraton Hotel. He is unable to live in it because of the construction work going on behind the building. In other words, the ambassador has an apartment and this apartment is used by the diplomats or officials who visit the embassy. But the ambassador wants a larger apartment on the Nile. For this reason his wife and property brokers have been looking incessantly for one. This is an opportunity for them to gauge Egyptian public opinion as well. President as-Sadat promised to facilitate matters for him if he--that is the ambassador--were to find an apartment in the insurance building or the government buildings. The ambassador found nothing suitable. Since President as-Sadat did not "allocate" him an apartment it means that he too--or primarily he--does not want him to settle in an apartment. Therefore, this is an order to all citizens not to give the ambassador an apartment.

Fourth, when the Israeli ambassador hastened to leave Egypt in order to appear on television the same day Egyptian television showed the film of the story of the Jewish exodus from Egypt, which is not pleasing to those who are fasting for the month of Ramadan. The screening of this television series during the month of Ramadan, the exodus of Moses and his people from Egypt, and the exit of the Egyptian ambassador were all a group of coincidences, we say. But what will be said [by the Israelis] is that we have arranged all this, that we are indirectly pointing to ancient history, to the exodus of Jews and to the possibility that history might repeat itself.

Perhaps with this interpretation I will have relieved them of much of the mistrust. But this is a great illusion, for the boxes of mistrust have been full to the brim for thousands of years. Despite that, we see this as something natural.

As long as we have ceased firing and began talking, talk, however fiery it may be, has no fire. This is our greatest gain. Therefore, we must preserve it or augment it. We cannot repair overnight the damage done in the Middle East over scores of years and in the world over thousands of years.

FRENCH, EGYPTIAN COMMUNIST PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE IN PARIS

For the apparent text of the joint communique, as published by the French Communist Party organ L'HUMANITE, issued after a meeting of delegations of the French Communist Party and the Egyptian Communist Party on 10 July, see the France section of the 23 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN'S 20 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

JN221916 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1703 GMT 22 Jul 80

["Text" of press conference held by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on 20 July at the National Assembly building in Baghdad in which the president answers written questions read on behalf of the Arab and foreign journalists--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] About nuclear technology, is Iraq trying to produce a nuclear bomb? What are the stages Iraq has so far made to achieve this purpose? What is the aim behind the Iraqi-French cooperation in the field of nuclear technology, particularly since Iraq is a signatory on the agreement pertaining to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons? What are Iraq's aims in obtaining this technology? Has Israel managed to thwart Iraq's efforts in this regard?

[Answer] A few years ago the Zionist circles were constantly propagating in Europe, France, England, FRG, Denmark, Sweden and Italy that the Arabs are backward, uneducated and uncultured people who cannot realize their responsibilities toward themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to assign a guardian who will deal with them with a thick stick.

Zionism and those supporting it have for two years been launching a mounting political and information campaign. In their campaign, they say that Iraq wishes to produce a nuclear bomb. The purpose of this campaign is well-known. This campaign is based on a sound conviction that the value of man depends on his education. In contemporary history, the nation which has weak technology is defeated more easily than the nation which enjoys strong technological capabilities. That is why they are trying to gouge out every open Arab eye. They know that Iraq's eye is open in favor of the Arab nation, its dignity, sovereignty and independence. They are well aware of the fact that Iraq's program, which is no secret, is aimed at using the reactors that are being completed with France, or the equipment that is being completed with Italy, for peaceful purposes. The atom is being used at length for peaceful purposes. The atom is being used for military purposes by the well-known superpowers.

The Zionist entity and all those sympathizing and collaborating with it have been, and are still, building their calculations on the scientific gap between this entity and the Arab nation.

The Zionist entity and all those sympathizing with it should realize that the Arab nation is awakening and that no one can stop its awakening. This nation will make the best use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, will make the best use of the weapons and will make the best use of industry. Millions of Arab students will graduate from institutes, colleges and schools annually.

Instead of thinking that they can foil the Iraqi plan for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in this manner--on the pretext that Iraq wants to produce a nuclear bomb--they must reconsider their aggressive plans and erroneous opinions of the Arab nation if they are really concerned about their future and the future of mankind.

France has previously cooperated with the Zionist entity in the atomic field. The Zionist entity has used the atomic reactor in Dimona, in the Negev for military purposes. It wants to blackmail the Arab nation with the nuclear bomb.

The Zionist entity has not signed the treaty banning the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Ask the Zionist entity: Has it signed the treaty banning the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons? Iraq has signed this treaty. Where is everyone after the party which has signed the nonproliferation treaty--the party which belongs to a nation that has been the victim of aggression, whose rights and sovereignty have been usurped and whose people have been displaced--and not the entity which refuses to sign the nonproliferation treaty, which uses atomic energy for military purposes and which usurps the rights of the Arab nation?

You say Europe is a civilized continent and is advanced on the humanitarian, social, economic and cultural levels. You are right, Europe is advanced. But Europe must be humanitarian. It is not enough to develop in the scientific and economic fields and increase the per capita income. We must be humanitarian.

It is enough for your papers to speak freely in accordance with the logic of democratic liberalism. Human beings everywhere must be respected. One must not remain silent over the violation of human rights either in his country or elsewhere. Therefore, the free pens in Europe are called upon to raise their voices high and to say that this campaign must be directed at the usurpers and aggressors and those who use atomic energy for military purposes. It should not be directed at those who use atomic energy for peaceful purposes on the basis of a modest program which is clear to all.

It is obvious that the aim behind this campaign is to disrupt the nation's scientific progress. However, neither the Zionist entity nor anyone else can hamper the nation's scientific progress. This is because the nation is now in control of its affairs. I am not speaking here about the rulers--including myself--but the people, whom I know very well; the peoples of the Arab nation everywhere--in Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Algeria, Egypt and elsewhere. The Arab people everywhere are now aware of their position, thanks to general knowledge and outlook.

As to your question about how far Israel has gone in hampering our program, I say that we do not have a program for the production of an atomic bomb for Israel to hamper. Our program is well-known to France, Italy and the world public. We are using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The Zionist [intelligence service] Mossad and its Zionist collaborators in Europe are chasing Arab scientists there and even liquidating them physically, as has happened to an Egyptian scientist. The Arab nation consists of 150 million people. Even if they kill 10, 20, 30 or 40 million, the remaining number, whether 5 or 10 million, will be enough to continue.

Whoever befriends us will find us to be friends capable of interacting with the realities of international politics in their present and future developments. Whoever antagonizes us must know that the nation he is antagonizing today will be different in five years; advanced, not backward.

[Question] Why has the pary delayed in declaring the new development plan and why hasn't it been presented to the National Assembly?

[Answer] The development plan is the five-year plan for the years 1981 to 1986. It is not late. It is a five-year plan which will begin in 1981. There is still a long time until (?January) 1981.

[Question] On the self-rule experiment in Iraq, has there been any violence in the area?

[Answer] We are proud of and pleased with this autonomous region in Iraq's Kurdistan. We have no final formula expressing the [words indistinct]. We are satisfied with this formula, but this does not mean that this formula is final.

We are satisfied with the current laws that are applicable in the autonomous region. Nevertheless, some of these laws might be changed in a manner that would not satisfy the autonomous region but might consolidate it along the road of beefing up the Iraqi national unity and at the same time, would provide the circumstances, atmospheres and needs necessary to our Kurdish people to practice their national and pan-Arab duties.

As for the acts of violence in the north, if these are what the European papers are talking about, then my answer is no. But if the question is about bullets being fired in the north, my answer is yes. However, the number of bullets that are being fired in the north now is much less than those fired between the tribal struggle before the Ba'th Party came to power. The bullets are being fired by persons instigated by the failures in Iran or by persons who infiltrate from the Turkish border because the Turkish authorities sometimes do not control the borders. Five or 10 persons might infiltrate and fire some shots. The army or the citizens might see them. You may go there and you may pose questions directly to the people there. You will find out how our Kurdish people react when someone infiltrates into the border area. This is the real victory. It is not a victory to have the army control any area of Iraq. We said this in 1970 and we still believe in it.

The real control means that the people should defend themselves and their land and achievements. This is the case in the autonomous region. We are satisfied and confident with this case.

We have deported Iranian subjects, but they can return to Iraq if they wish to do so. It is so difficult to deport an Iraqi and to tell him that he can not return to Iraq. Some free thinkers in the European media are sometimes deceived by facts and appearances. It is, therefore, you job to tell those people that you have been in Iraq and that you have seen the people happy and dancing in the streets in Karbala' and An-Najaf and other places.

[Question] On the current relations among the ational ront's sides. What is the relation between the Arab socialist Ba'th Party and the Communist Party?

[Answer] There are comradely relations among the front's sides. They are relations of a common fate in building new Iraq. These relations are aimed at placing Iraq in the service of the Arab nation. Under the circumstances, the Kurdish, the Turkomen and the Arab citizens, the sons of An-Najaf, Kirkuk, Irbil and Baghdad believe in this objective. You must no think that it is only the Arab citizens who want to render Iraq in service of the Arab nation. This is not true. The Kurds also believe in this objective. They have expressed this a long time ago. Iraq's history testifies to this and to how the Kurds were loyal to this principle. There is a great difference when we talk about a Kurdish citizen and another who is originally an Afghan. The Kurdish citizen is the son of Iraq.

As far as the Communist Party is concerned, this party is no longer connected to the front. The matter is over. It is premature to talk about whether the Communist Party would atone for its sins. The best way for those who seek to atone for their sins is that they should first believe that the Arab nation's honor should be over any other consideration and should respect Iraq's independence.

They should also believe that Iraq's tent alone is capable of protecting the Iraqis from heat and cold and is the one which can realize happiness for them. Other than this road, they have no (?chance).

The communists are no longer connected to the front, because they deviated from the front. They deviated from its charter and traditions and [words indistinct].

[Question] There are a number of questions about the National Assembly and about the political structure of the national forces in this assembly as well as about the number of Ba'thists compared to the other members. What is Your Excellency's appraisal about the dimensions of the democratic experiment in Iraq and what are the stages that have so far been realized? Does the current National Assembly's action formula constitute a final formula or has the experiment not been completed?

[Answer] All the National Assembly members are Ba'thists in the way we understand it. All the members are not Ba'thists in the way you portray the significance of Ba'thist or in the way some of you are portraying it.

Although I am in the leading position in the party and state, I cannot tell you who is and who is not a Ba'thist. All of them work for Iraq and all of them believe in the revolution and its principles. They all believe in the fact that the revolution's tent belongs to them all.

[Question] There are a number of questions on Iraqi-Iranian relations. Is there any possibility to solve the existing problems between the two countries? What are the effects of the present border clashes between the two countries and could these lead to a general war between them? Does the religious current in Iran have any effect on Iraq? Is what is going on in Iran truly representative of Islam? What kind of aid is Iraq giving to the Arabs, Kurds and Bakhtiar supporters in Iran? How big is the Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq and does it have extensions in the Arab Gulf area? Has there been any coordination among the gulf states on this matter?

[Answer] I must say right from the start that life is ever progressing and changing toward the better. Therefore, we welcome any regime in the world with this kind of spirit. On the other hand, we don't welcome any regime working against this spirit, even if it is in the middle of Africa. Life is forward-looking.

We must point out two things: First, we believe in people's right and freedom to determine their own destiny. Second, we believe that in this forward-looking era, any pause or regression delays this progressive movement in other parts of the world due to the new development in the international society and the intermingling of interests and ties among nations.

Iraq said: We bless whatever the Iranian people have chosen to do. Our relations with you will be like our relations with all other countries, founded on the following bases: We will respect you if you respect Arab rights and sovereignty and Iraqi rights and sovereignty.

We told Khomeyni: Our relations with you will be on these bases. He violated these bases. Since he violated them, he must not expect us to deal with him cordially. An Iraqi ruler who bows to Khomeyni or anyone else will be trampled upon by the Iraqis because this country was not created to bow to anyone but to stand with its head held high.

We are not the kind of people who bow to Khomeyni. He wagered to bend us and we wagered to bend him. We will see who will bend the other. [applause] The outcome is already clear. Khomeyni is fighting at home and has thus saved us the trouble.

As to whether the conflict between us would lead to war, this is a matter for Khomeyni to decide. We do not want war, because the war bombs would not fall on Khomeyni alone but on Iranian citizens to whom we are bound by historical ties. We respect these positive historical bonds between us. We are still prepared to respond to any situation under which Khomeyni respects these bases and ties.

We are not trigger-happy people, but whoever attacks our outside fence from afar, we will knock at his front door a thousand times. Whoever violates our border, we will answer him in the manner he understands. And they know how we retaliate.

As far as the size of the Da'wah Party is concerned, you can see it for yourselves. Some Iraqis are for the revolution and others, like the Ad-Dawah Party, are against us. But we are pleased with the number of people who are for the revolution.

It is our custom to work for the Arab nation and for Iraq. In the case of any foreign attempt against even the most reactionary regime in the Arab world, we will volunteer and say: This is the information about the enemy. We do this because the land is Arab and the people are Arab, but if the issue is between an Arab people and their ruler, then this is a matter that concerns the ruler himself. We are not the type of people who support an Arab ruler against his Arab people, regardless of the cordial relations with such a ruler. However, if an Arab citizen collaborates with the foreigner against an Arab regime, if it is the most reactionary regime, we will go to the ruler and say: Beware of the foreigner. These are firm principles with which we and our people were brought up. Coordinating with the gulf or anyone else against the people is something that we will never do.

[Question] There are a number of questions on Iraqi-Soviet relations and on the impact of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan on the Iraqi-Soviet cooperation, particularly in the military and economic fields. Is there any intention in Iraq to minimize its reliance on the Soviet Union? Is it likely that the Soviet Union might consolidate their presence in some Arab states? What would Iraq's stand be toward this? Have the events in Afghanistan affected Iraq's relations with the socialist countries?

[Answer] The word reliance draws my attention. We do not rely on anyone. We do rely on Iraq and the Arab nation. We have friends in the world. The Soviet Union, France, Cuba, Yugoslavia and many others are our friends. However, there are various kinds of friendship. Our relationship with France is different from that with others in Europe. These are facts and we cannot deviate from them. Our friendship with the Soviet Union is different from that with others in the socialist countries. This friendship is being classified by the strategic concepts about the nation's interests and service. This is in addition to meeting on central points against a common enemy.

The Soviet Union was and is still our friend. Both we and the Soviet Union are eager to preserve our friendship. We affirmed these principles yesterday or the day before yesterday during our meeting with the Soviet minister and CPSU Central Committee member who visited us and participated in the July celebrations.

The Soviets are eager to preserve their friendship with Iraq in accordance with the concepts I have just disclosed before you. We have a slogan saying: Win your friends through facts rather than lies. We always convey our ideas frankly to our friends so that they can understand us completely and so that they can accordingly renew friendship with us. We also listen to their ideas. If we are convinced by these ideas, we will also renew friendship with them.

Yesterday we had lengthy talks in this regard. We asserted our eagerness to preserve our friendship with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union did the same and expressed its respect of these ideas. The Soviets are our friends and this friendship will continue so long as the Soviet Union respects Iraq and the Arab nation and as long as it respects its independence and its right to choose its path. The Soviet Union has reiterated its respect of these principles and is asserting its keenness on our friendship in accordance with these principles. As you know, most of our arms come from the Soviet Union.

But we do not behave like those who talk about diversifying their sources of arms. These people go to the Soviet Union and act as if it is their father and then, when after some time they discover that the Soviet side is not acting as a father should, they express their regret and begin to search for a new father.

Well, we have not treated the Soviet Union as our father. Further, we have not been subservient to it. Thus, we will have no cause to say at some future time that we had miscalculated. We have been and are still friends. But when the Soviet Union fails to give us certain kinds of arms, we will go to any other country in the world to obtain these kinds of weapons. We want our army to be the army of Iraq and of the Arab nation.

So far there have been no complaints on our part about obtaining arms from the Soviet Union. Sometimes we face difficulties as to the choice, quantity and quality of certain types of arms. We argue and we differ in opinions. But generally speaking, we have had no problems in obtaining arms.

Sometimes, the Soviet Union tells us that it cannot provide us with certain types of arms for reasons pertaining to its own circumstances or to its ability. So we then try to obtain such arms from other states. In fact, we have done this. We have obtained arms from France and Italy. But our arms are still basically Soviet.

[Question] Is it possible for the Soviet Union to bolster its presence in some Arab states?

[Answer] As far as the events in Afghanistan are concerned, we have, of course, differed with the Soviet Union in judging its behavior there. The Soviet Union explained its stand and we explained ours, but it still sees the situation in one way while we see it in another. We have announced our principled position and there has been no change in this.

As to whether the Soviet Union will seek to bolster its presence in some Arab states, let us be honest. We, the Iraqis, believe that every great power that is given the opportunity to turn its relations of friendship into another kind of relationship will do so. No world power will object if someone wants to be its satellite. It depends upon who will be the satellite. We hope that in the Arab world there will be no satellites for the Americans, the Soviets, the French, the British, the Italians or for any other nation. However, we would not blame the Soviets or the Americans, but rather the Arabs who agree to be satellites.

Independence is based upon principles and values, not upon capabilities. The Arab national charter proposed by Iraq says: If one wishes to strengthen his independence by strengthening his capabilities, we will provide him with these capabilities.

If someone lacks willpower and principles, we cannot do anything to help him. We cannot instill these principles within him. He has to acquire them for himself. Further, we cannot give him the willpower. He should help us by acquiring it himself.

There are people in the Arab homeland who follow some given international side. But we must not blame the foreigner for that. The blame falls squarely on the Arab. The suspicion and blame must fall on the follower.

We have directly approached some Arabs on this matter. We told them: Don't give military bases to the Americans. If you are doing this because you fear the Soviets, you are actually encouraging the Soviets to find satellites in the Arab homeland. We told them: If the Soviet armies come to occupy your territories--I am announcing this now and I am sure that they are listening and will remember my words--and the Arab armies are not able to repulse them, then you can, under the Arab national charter we proposed to you, bring the U.S. Army in to face the Soviets. The U.S. Army is not far away. It is present on all of the oceans and seas. All you have to do is wink at it and it will come.

We have acted in all honesty. The proposed Arab national charter is not for Iraq's benefit. Fortunately, we do not view matters from the perspective of our local interest as some people do. The national charter contains nothing for Iraq. We do not want the Arab armies to come to our aid. They are listening to what I am now saying. Should a foreign power attack, I tell the Arabs now: Thank you, but don't bother to come to our aid. We are ready to face any foreign power, even if it is the United States, with all of its armies, or the Soviet Union, with all of its armies.

Of course, we cannot face the American, Soviet or French armies outside our territory. But inside Iraq, we are prepared to fight the biggest armies in the world. We did not propose the charter because of fear of the foreigner, but because we cared about them; rather, we care about our Arab territory, people, dignity, history and the Arab nation's principles of liberation and independence.

The proposed Arab national charter is clear about the provision of capabilities to those who lack them. The national charter says that we will fight together against any foreigner who occupies Arab territories and undermines Arab interests. The foreigner might not occupy Arab territory, but he might seize the straits [not further identified] and thus affect the Arab nation's economy. Therefore, we will fight him.

It is illogical for Oman to say that it must give facilities to the Americans in order to face the Soviet threat. If the Soviet Army comes and the Iraqi Army fails to show up in time to fight it, even before the Omani Army begins to fight it, then the Omanis could tell the Americans: Come and remain in our territory.

[Question] There are a number of questions on U.S.-Iraqi relations. What are your conditions for the restoration of the two countries' diplomatic relations, and what are the proper circumstances for achieving this objective, especially as the two countries' economic relations are expanding and U.S. firms have been invited to participate in the next Baghdad international fair?

[Answer] Although relations with the Americans remain severed, we are in contact with them through the officer looking after Iraqi interests in Washington and through visitors from the West. The Americans convey messages through these people, expressing the desire to restore relations. Our reply is always the same, as I will tell you now. Sometimes they propose contacts outside normal diplomatic channels, but this is against our nature. They have also proposed clandestine meetings, to which we reply: We have no secrets to hide that would cause us to hold such meetings. We have never held secret meetings either inside or outside the Arab homeland. When we are convinced of the need to hold talks with you about the resumption of relations, we will be ready to hold them on television and before the people. We do not do anything of which we are not convinced. When we are convinced of something, we do it openly. There is no cause for shame. Our actions should be made public to the whole world.

When we are convinced that these diplomatic relations will serve the Arab nation and Iraq we will restore them, without the need to go through a mediator or to participate in clandestine meetings. Everything will be public. As a matter of fact, the Americans will not have to come to us; we will go to them and settle matters in an amicable manner, if this is in the Arab nation's interest.

However, we believe that there is nothing to date indicating that the resumption of diplomatic relations will be in the Arab nation's interest.

As for dealings with the United States, we do indeed purchase things from the United States. The time has passed when the Arab harms his own interest. Arms serve the Arab nation. Thus Iraq is prepared, now and at any time in future, to purchase these arms, either from the Americans or elsewhere. If we ever feel that the purchase of these things harms the Arab nation [words indistinct] then we will stop such purchasing.

Our economic dealings with the United States are very limited. But if there are computers in the United States, we will buy them. If the U.S. computers are better then the French, and a given deal has no strings attached to it affecting our society and policy, we will buy them. I believe it is clear to you by now that our economy is such that we can no longer purchase U.S. computers conditionally. If the Americans insist on conditions, then we will tell them that we will buy computers of a different standard from France or elsewhere.

[Question] There are a number of questions on Iraq's relations with several West European countries. On Iraqi-British relations, there is a question about the British businessmen's fears of Iraqi (?procedures) and the impact that this will have on their implementation of certain development projects. There are also questions on Iraq's relations with Austria, Italy, Spain, Finland and Japan. Can we know, Mr President, Iraq's concept of a balanced relationship with Europe and its effect on the European stand on Arab issues?

[Answer] In my speech on the July revolution anniversary, I clearly announced our firm desire to develop our relations with Europe and Japan in all fields. We still believe in the soundness of this course, which we have followed for a long time. But, we don't place all European countries on the same level, from the political viewpoint. Politics play a major role in governing trade and economic relations. Ours is a guided economy. Most of our purchases are made by the public sector, which is socialist in nature. Therefore, the decision is political.

Regarding the subject of the British businessmen, they have no cause for fear as long as they do not come to Iraq with the Great Britain mentality and consider Iraq to be a British colony. As businessmen, we have common interests. We, the Iraqis, are extremly polite to foreigners who engage in honest dealings, but if they want a guarantee that they can come here and spoil the Iraqis through bribes, this is something that no Iraqi official can give.

[Question] There is a question on Iraqi relations with Turkey and Greece respectively, on Iraq's stand as to the Cypriot question and on the effect this stand has on Iraq's relations with the two states concerned in this issue. Does Your Excellency believe that relations between Iraq and Turkey are developing, particularly in the economic field? And did the killing of a number of Turkish citizens on the border area affect the relations between the two neighborly countries?

[Answer] The Cypriot issue is now new. It is several years old, having begun with the Turkish Army's entry into Cyprus. Iraq's stand on this subject, both in the United Nations and in its relations with Turkey and Greece, is quite clear. This stand has not had a negative effect on our relations with either Turkey or Greece. Turkey is a neighborly country and we respect our relations with it. Both throughout history and since the World War, our relations with Turkey have not been adversely affected or damaged by either party. The Turks care about developing their positive relationship with us and we are determined to develop our relations with them, in the interests of the two neighborly countries.

Unfortunately, due to the influence of Zionism, the freemasonry and some centers of national Turkish fanaticism outside the country, certain information media and official circles have committed errors in judgement. For example, over the past few years they have asked about the Iraqi Turkoman citizens. First of all, we would like to say that these are Iraqi citizens. This land is Iraqi. It is neither Turkish or Iranian. The Turks, the Iranians and everyone else should understand that we do not permit anyone to ask about Iraqi citizens.

A while ago, a number of Turkish citizens infiltrated the Iraqi-Turkish border. What could we do? Why didn't they stay inside their border? Why did they infiltrate the border? A number of Iraqi citizens were killed inside Turkey, but we didn't raise a hue and cry. There have been several such cases and we have always viewed them within the context of our friendly relations and good neighborliness.

[Question] Your Excellency, there are several questions on Iraq's relations with the Third World countries, the Arab stand on Africa and Latin America and the development of Iraq's relations with these two continents, particularly in the economic field.

[Answer] We believe that the greater the nonaligned countries' area becomes, the more these countries will be able to serve humanity and to prevent a third world war, or to lessen such a possibility. On this basis, we attach unusual and increasing interest to our relations with Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Third World countries generally and the nonaligned countries particularly. We believe that such a relationship strengthens our national independence and allows us to contribute to the consolidation of world peace.

[Question] There are several questions about the Camp David accords and Iraq's role in confronting the conspiracy against the Palestinian issue. Your Excellency, what is Iraq's opinion on joint Arab action by which to confront this plot and to isolate As-Sadat's? How will any Arab force that tries to violate the boycott imposed upon the Camp David process be handled? What is your opinion about the escalating Zionist aggression and the possibilities that this aggression will drag the area into a new war? And what will Iraq's role be?

[Answer] I believe that commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions serves the Arab nation. Adherence to the trend initiated by the Baghdad summit in containing and isolating As-Sadat and the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat scheme also serves the Arab nation; just as do all of the Arab leaders and representatives who ratified the Baghdad summit resolutions. We believe that the Camp David plot has done great harm to the Arab nation. It should be contained and its physical and psychological effects upon the Arab nation and people should be reduced.

Some Arab countries did not agree to these resolutions and voiced their reservations in Baghdad. They then withdrew these reservations in Tunis and then later went on to vacillate. At any rate, it is important to obtain agreement based on conviction and not mere procedural accord. Some Arab countries are acting outside the framework of the Badhdad summit resolutions. To one degree or another and for one reason or another Somalia, Oman and Sudan are behaving in this fashion.

[Question] There are several questions about security in the Arab Gulf area. There is a general feeling that some gulf countries are the targets of acts of sabotage, threatening their independence and Arabism. There are also attempts to surround these countries with military alliances and bases. What is Iraq's plan to confront the challenges facing the Arab Gulf and the foreign designs against it? What is its stand toward countries that extend naval and air facilities to the great powers?

[Answer] After the Algiers agreement between ourselves and Iran, which was due to special circumstances, I visited Iran and met with the shah. I told him frankly: The relationship between us is no longer one of war or one that is on the brink of war. However, you should understand that although our bilateral relations have been settled, war may erupt between us at any moment if you have any aggressive designs against the gulf. If you are concerned about the continuation of our relationship, you should rectify the erroneous situation in the gulf and withdraw your forces from Oman. Oman lies at the mouth of the gulf and the Hormuz Strait. Our communications routes begin there. We should collectively discuss methods of restoring matters to normal. The shah agreed to these principles and said: I am ready to sign right now. However, my forces in Oman are there at Qabus' request. Still, we told him: This is the main problem--your forces in Oman and the three Arab islands. He began to argue at length about the three Arab islands and reiterated that his forces in Oman are there at Quabus' request. He added: I am ready to sign this minute. We told him: No, we should discuss this point with the Arabs in the Gulf.

Gulf security should be safeguarded by the countries and peoples of the gulf alone.

One of the principles contained in the Iraqi national declaration is clear: Forbearance from resorting arms against countries neighboring the Arab homeland. Iran should tackle the issue of Arab rights realistically and courageously. It should withdraw from the three Arab islands and establish relations with Iraq and the gulf states on the basis of full respect for sovereignty. All of the shah's mistakes in this connection should be rectified.

[Question] There are four questions about Iraq's stand on the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the relations between Iraq and the members of this front, particularly Syria.

[Answer] The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states are a group of countries, each of which has its own issue. They share interests with one another. Each country has its own regime and ideology, but they agree on specific points. If you think that they are in greater agreement on the Palestinian issue than others are, the answer is no. Some are faithful to the Palestinian issue and others view this issue as if it were in Southeast Asia. Of course, some have had their land occupied. We still don't know whether the stand of those whose land is occupied is a regional or a pan-Arab stand. Only after they regain their land and continue to oppose Zionism can we say that their stand is pan-Arab.

The latest decision of the brothers in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front was the formation of a naval, ground and air military force. Of course, this was secret decision, but I do not see why it should have been. The naval force will be based in Algeria. I think that Algeria is quite distant from the frontline with the Zionist enemy. The ground force's headquarters will be in Libya. Again, I think that Libya is quite distant from the Zionist entity. The air force's headquarters will be in Syria. Yes, Syria is close to the frontline with the Zionist entity. However, if the target is the Zionist entity, this entire force should be in Syria or in Jordan, for instance.

The policy of axes achieves nothing. The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has been with us for several years and there is neither steadfastness nor confrontation. If we try to analyze what has been accomplished, we see that nothing has happened. However, the Baghdad summit conference shook the entire world and immediately stopped the Arab world's psychological collapse.

If we have a bad opinion of one of the parties in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, this does not mean we should assess them all in the same way. For example, our relations with Algeria are good, as are our relations with President Chadli Benjedid particularly. However, we may assess others differently.

[Question] There are several questions about the Arab summit conference to be held in Amman and about Iraq's role, as reflected in the working paper it submitted to the Arab foreign and economic minister meeting. Will the Amman summit maintain the resolutions reached by the Bagndad summit and endorsed by the Tunis summit on the minimal level of Arab accord, or will Iraq seek to develop the Arab stand toward a more ambitious level, to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation? Is the draft national charter announced by Your Excellency last February a basic condition for bolstering the Arab front against the dangers threatening it?

[Answer] We hope that the Arabs will further improve on the formulas reached at the Baghdad summit, to render them more effective.

We consider the coming Amman summit to be a meeting for discussion of economic relations. This is the point I would like to discuss here. We had hoped that the Arabs would hold a special summit for economic relations between the Tunis and Amman summits. But some of our brothers, primarily Syrian President Hafiz as-Asad, spoke against such a conference. He said he would prefer that the Amman summit tackle economic issues, and we agreed.

We understand from this that the next Amman summit will not discuss economic realtions alone, but political issues as well. This time, however, economic relations and political issues will be subject to a more serious and comprehensive discussion. The documents submitted to the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference in Amman are serious and the discussion of them will be serious in an effort to raise collective Arab economic relations to a higher level.

The Arab national charter was proposed by Iraq, but it is not for Iraq's benefit. It is for the Arab nation's benefit. We do not see any urgent need to discuss the national charter at the Amman summit. If the Arab leaders wish to discuss it, then we will be more than pleased. But if some of them try to capitalize on the discussion of the charter, then we will not be blackmailed.

These principles will remain viable. Whether the summit approves them or not, the Arab masses will continue to uphold them. This charter is now known to the Arabs. If the Arabs want to discuss it seriously at the Amman summit, then we will be more than pleased and most enthusiastic. But if we discover that circumstances are not opportune and that the Arab rulers want to bargain on or twist these principles in order to deprive them of their substance, then we will say "no." We would rather keep the charter alive by taking it to the masses than kill it through some kind of official approval, just so that people can say that the Iraqi charter has been approved. We do not go in for formalities. We want substance.

[Question] There are questions about the OPEC summit, the oil position and the effect of oil in international relations. What is Iraq's policy in the area of production and prices? Will the OPEC summit that will be held in Baghdad in November adopt decisions on increasing prices and on setting new rates of production? How does Iraq view the question of oil surpluses and that of the oil producers' investment of their assets in world banks? What is Iraq's plan for supporting the Third World countries' economies, which have been affected by the increase in oil prices?

[Answer] There are attempts by imperialism and world Zionism to distort the Arab stand on oil issues. For instance, they try to link inflation with the increase in oil prices. They forget, or pretent to forget, that the industrial powers, the monopolies and speculation also contribute to inflation. These are the basic factors behind inflation. Oil only adds a very small factor.

As part of their plan, imperialism and world Zionism are trying to drive a wedge between the Arab nation and the Third world countries. They try to make these countries believe that their economic hardships are due to the increase in oil prices.

Iraq has proposed the idea of establishing an international fund. The industrial states' contribution to the fund would be proportionate to the percentage of inflation they transfer to the Third World countries. The oil-producing countries' contribution would be proportionate to the annual increase in oil prices transferred to the Third World countries.

At the OPEC summit in Baghdad, we will discuss OPEC's oil strategy over the next 20 years, including production rates, prices and so forth. Our principles will govern our international duties to the countries of the Third World and the world at large. Does Comrade Tayih [Iraq Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim] have anything more to add to what I have said?

[Question] There are a number of questions on the nonaligned states' role in international politics, especially Iraq's role in its capacity as the host country for the seventh nonaligned summit conference. What will the Iraqi role be in underscoring the nonaligned states' independent role and in defeating the great powers' attempts to influence the member-states of the nonaligned movement. What are the prospects for economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries? Do you believe that the nonaligned movement's influence on international relations will increase or diminish?

[Answer] We belive that the nonaligned movement will continue to face difficulties and pressure from the world powers. Attempts will also continue to be made by these powers to infiltrate the nonaligned movement through blocs of countries that are in fact aligned, though they belong to the nonaligned movement. But we believe that the nonaligned movement will grow in importance with time.

We believe that the next nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad will play a major role in developing a formula for serious economic relations among the nonaligned states. We also believe that the time between now and the coming summit should be adequate for the nonaligned member-states to develop an effective formula for strengthening the nonaligned policy.

[Question] We have noted that you did not refer to Lebanon in your July anniversary speech. What is Iraq's viewpoint on solving the Lebanese crisis? Is there an Iraqi initiative in this respect? What is the best way to face the continued Zionist attacks on south Lebanon? And why didn't Iraq participate in the Arab Deterrent Forces.

[Answer] Why participate in the Arab Deterrent Forces, to butcher the Lebanese and the Palestinians? What have they done other than butcher the Lebanese and the Palestinians?

The Lebanese crisis will not be solved by what Saddam Husayn says in Baghdad. The Lebanese question must be solved by the Lebanese people themselves, in Lebanon. The Arab should give them assistance and advice only.

[Question] Finally, Mr. President, we would like to express our thanks, gratitude and appreciation to you for giving your time to the brother journalists after a long day of continuous hard work. They hope to convey to the world the facts as they saw them in Iraq and as they heard them from the leader. [words indistinct] We hope to meet with you in the near future. Thank you.

[Answer] I also thank you.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM PAYS VISIT TO FORMER PRESIDENT

NC231843 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] At 1100 today Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam unexpectedly visited [former Lebanese] President Sulayman Franjiyah in Ihdin. They discussed the position of the government and the complications that have obstructed Prime Minister Taqiyy ad-Din asl-Sulh's task in forming a government. After the meeting Khaddam said: We discussed developments in the Lebanese arena. I conveyed a letter from President al-Asad to Franjiyah.

Asked about Syria's stand on the government's position in Lebanon, Khaddam said: This is a Lebanese matter. We cooperate with any Lebanese Government just as we cooperate with any other Arab government.

Minister Khaddam left Ihdin aboard a helicopter for Al-Qulay'at military airport where a Syrian plane was waiting to take him back to the Syrian capital. Reports have indicated that Khaddam met with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus in Al-Qulay'at.

DEAN OF JOURNALISTS RIYAD TAHA ASSASSINATED

NC231027 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] This morning, sinful hands committed an obnoxious crime to be added to the series of crimes that are still being inflicted on this wounded country: They assassinated the doyen of journalists, Riyad Taha.

Just before 1000 today, unidentified armed men laid an ambush for the doyen of journalists, Riyad Taha, near the Continental Hotel in Ar-Rawshah. They fired on Taha while he was in his car. He sustained fatal wounds, and his driver was also killed. The armed men have escaped to an unknown destination. Preliminary details say that four armed men in a red Fiat 124 gave chase to doyen Taha's car in Ar-Rawshah, fired on him and escaped.

Call for Strike

NC231445 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Journalists Union Council held an extraordinary session at noon today under the chairmanship of Deputy Dean Farid Abu Shahlah. The meeting was attended by Dean of the Editors Union Milhim Karam, members of the two union councils and Hanna Muqbil, secretary of the Arab Journalists Federation. At the beginning of the meeting, all those present stood up for three minutes of silence to mourn the late dean, Riyad Taha, as a matter of freedom of the press. The participants unanimously adopted the following decisions:

1. To declare a strike on Friday and Saturday, 25 and 26 July. During this strike no newspapers will be published.

2. To declare a 2-week mourning period in the Lebanese press, as a first step.

PHALANGISTS, NATIONAL LIBERALS HOLD MEETING

NC232059 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil have denounced the murder of doyen Taha, considering it a new catastrophe that has hit the very heart of Lebanon.

The Lebanese Front held a meeting in Mar Jirjis 'Awkar monastry today. It discussed the security situation, the question of the government and relations between the two parties [Phalangist and National Liberal]. After the meeting Sham'un said: We shall resume firmer cooperation with the Phalangists, more than in the past. We want the government--prime minister and members--to submit only to the will of the Lebanese people. Al-Jumayyil said: I challenge whoever is challenging us to prove by tangible evidence our cooperation with Israel and our desire for partition. Al-Jumayyil asked: What can the functionaries do so long as supremacy in Lebanon is not Lebanese? He indicated that the biggest service the Syrians could perform is to support Lebanese solidarity.

PHALANGIST PARTY ESTABLISHES TELEVISION STATION

NC231644 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, 23 Jul (MENA)--Sources of the Lebanese Phalangist Party have disclosed that the party has established a television transmission station and that it will be ready for operation very soon. The sources add that Lebanese Television Director Dr Charles Rizq had tried to prevent the operation of the Phalangist television when he ordered that all the television channels in Lebanon be put into use and operated with numerous programs in order to prevent the Phalangists from using any of the channels. It is worth noting that armed persons of the Lebanese Phalangist Party yesterday kidnapped Rizq and released him after several hours and that he had resigned soon after his release It has been reported that the Phalangist Party has a private radio station, a daily newspaper and a local news agency.

TELEVISION WORKERS ABANDON STRIKE AFTER RIZQ RESIGNATION

NC232020 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The television employees trade union abandoned its strike at 1800 tonight after Dr Rizq insisted on resigning. He urged the trade union members to abandon their strike since the resignation has been submitted to the cabinet for its decision.

VOL: ISRAELI TANKS ADVANCE INTO LEBANESE TERRITORY

NC231553 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Our radio correspondent has reported that a number of Israeli tanks [words indistinct] and clashed with the UN forces near the bridge. The clashes continued until 1000 today. At 1330 today artillery shelling from behind Al-Qulay'ah began against Kafr Tibnit hills and forests. The shelling is still continuing intensively until now, apparently to cover the advance of the tanks. The Palestinian artillery replied to the sources of fire.

Further Details

NC231944 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The artillery shelling continued in the south up to 1930 tonight between Dibbin hills, Balat and Marj 'Uyun on one hand and An-Nabatiyah, Habbush, Arnun and Kafr Tibnin on the other. No reports have been received about any loss of life. The area was subjected to clashes, involving tanks and heavy artillery, between the Israeli and UN forces, particularly on Al-Khardali bridge. A state of tension is prevailing in Ba'labakk now and there are armed persons about in the wake of the murder of doyen Riyad Taha.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES AGREEMENT WITH WARSAW PACT

NC231308 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Damascus--(AL-BAYRAQ)--AL-BAYRAQ has learned that Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, the Syrian defense minister and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces, has discussed an agreement with the Warsaw Pact and not a friendship treaty with Moscow similar to the Soviet-PDRY treaty.

The main point in this agreement is that the Warsaw Pact undertakes to defend Syria if it faces any aggression.

It has been learned that the Warsaw Pact has two basic conditions:

1. Syria should provide military facilities to the Warsaw Pact forces in the Arab east if they need them in case they face an agression. This in no way means a permanent presence of Warsaw Pact forces in Syria.

2. Syria should pledge to maintain the socialist line and the role of the public sector.

KHADDAM RETURNS AFTER BRIEF LEBANON VISIT

JN240600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus last night after paying a short, 1-day visit to Lebanon. During the visit, he met with former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the general situation in Lenanon and the Arab area.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD LEADER ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

JN231249 Doha QNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Sharjah, 23 Jul (QNA)--Arab diplomatic sources in London have affirmed to the Sharjah newspaper AL-KHALIJ, published today, that the day before yesterday, 'Isam al-'Attar, leader of the Muslim brothers in Syria, was subjected to an assassination attempt in Aachen in West Germany, where he is currently living. The attempt failed, however, whereas a similar attempt on the same day to assassinate former Syrian Prime Minister Salah ad-Din al-Bitar succeeded.

The newspaper AL-KHALIJ contatcted 'Isam al-'Attar on the phone. He confirmed that the attempt was made and said that he escaped from it by a miracle. He declined to give any details about the attempt, so as not to jeopardize the German security authorities' investigation.

It is known that'Isam al-'Attar has been living in West Germany for 10 years. He heads the Islamic Center in Aachen and supervises coordination among the various Muslim Brotherhood branches in Europe and Syria.

MOROCCO

RELEASE OF 'POLITICAL PRISONERS' REPORTED

LD240745 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jul 80 p 30

[Roland Delcour dispatch: "Morocco: Some 100 Political Prisoners Including Poet Abdellatif Laabi Released"]

[Text] Rabat--Reports of King Hassan II's plans to show clemency to political prisoners still being held in Morocco proved correct on the evening of Friday 18 July, but the news was only announced Saturday. On Friday 45 political prisoners including poet Abdellatif Laabi were released from Kenitra Prison. Abdellatif Laabi was sentenced following the February 1973 Casablanca demonstrations to 10 years' imprisonment for an attack on internal state security.

At the time of the 1973 events some 8,000 demonstrators were arrested, the majority of whom were released after a few days or a few weeks in detention. But several of them, mainly members of the Socialist Union of People's Forces [USFP], were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at a series of trials. This is why there are 35 USFP members among the 45 prisoners released. Poet Abdellatif Laabi followed a different political course, which led him to the left of the USFP. The same applies to Abraham Serfaty, who was not among the prisoners released Friday.

According to reliable sources, 42 more prisoners, mostly USFP members, were also released on Saturday 19 July. The majority of them were held at Kenitra, the others at Beni-Mellal or various other places. In total all but two of the USFP members in prison were released. There was a rumor in Rabat on Sunday that further prisoners were released Friday and Saturday, but hitherto no official communique has confirmed these releases or announced any further ones. It must be remembered in this connection that the very idea of the political prisoner is officially denied in Morocco. This being the case, it is highly possible that Friday's releases will not be announced officially at all.

For the time being USFP headquarters refuses to comment on the king's recent decision. It is merely pointed out that these releases have hitherto affected mainly USFP members because there were many of them among the prisoners sentenced in 1973, but that they have also included "leftists" or Marxist-Leninists.

The Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS] asserts that none of its members is at present held in Moroccan prisons. Nevertheless, in an editorial published by the PPS paper AL BAYANE on Wednesday 16 July, Mr Ali Yata, PPS secretary general and the only PPS deputy in the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives, declared his prior approval of the planned release measures and pointed out that the PPS has never ceased demanding "these measures, which are absolutely essential from both the domestic and the international viewpoint. Domestic, because the several dozen political prisoners with well-known views constitute no threat to democracy or the institutions" (Mr Ali Yata was alluding here to the Marxist-Leninists). From the international viewpoint, the communist party leader added, "This measure will silence all the enemies of our country and our national cause who use this state of affairs to tarnish Morocco's prestigious image."

KNESSET PASSES JERUSALEM BILL AT FIRST READING

TA231912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The Knesset has passed the bill on the status of Jerusalem at the first reading. The bill was supported by 65 Knesset members from the coalition, the Alignment, Shay, Hatehiya, the Independent Liberals as well as MK's Kalman Kahana, Mordekhay Elgrably and Moshe Dayan. Twelve Mapam Knesset members, members of Shay, HADASH, Labor Party MK Yose Sarid and MK Uri Avneri voted against the proposal. Our correspondent notes that only 16 Alignment members of the Knesset were present at the hall during the vote. Some of them absented themselves so as not to have to vote for the bill, as faction discipline would have demanded.

Toward the end of the debate on the basic law: Jerusalem at the Knesset plenum, Prime Minister Menahem Begin arrived at the Knesset. He told reporters who awaited him: I have ended my rest in order to vote for the approval of the basic law: Jerusalem. All the members of the New York League of Nations should know that Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel and that our position on this question will not change. Indeed, the prime minister added, I said League of Nations, and this was not a Freudian slip, because the United Nations has reached the level of the League of Nations. It is not a peacemaking organization; rather, it encourages aggression. Jerusalem will remain forever, the prime minister concluded. Our Knesset correspondents have reported that upon arriving at the Knesset, the prime minister was received with embraces and hand shakes by all members of the Knesset. This is his first appearance at the Knesset since he suffered a heart attack. The Knesset debate on the Jerusalem bill lasted many hours.

BEGIN'S OFFICE REPORTEDLY TO MOVE IN AUGUST

TA231844 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[Arye Tzimuqi report: "Begin Is Inclined To Transfer the Prime Minister's Office to East Jerusalem at the Beginning of August"]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin intends to move his office to East Jerusalem, probably early in August, when he returns to work after recovering. Mr Begin intends to hold the weekly Cabinet meetings in his office as well. He will request the Cabinet's formal approval for transferring the office and for holding the Cabinet sessions in it.

The prime minister will probably not comment on President as-Sadat's statements about Jerusalem and the Judaea and Samaria settlements. In his speech yesterday As-Sadat said that he considers all the measures taken by Israel to consolidate its presence in East Jerusalem null and void. In Jerusalem they say that As-Sadat's position will not be accepted by the Israeli Government under any circumstances. Nonetheless, it was decided not to react, so as not to be dragged into endless polemics. It has also been stressed that in spite of the differences of opinion, the peace process and the autonomy talks must continue.

Further Details

TA231511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmuelevitz, said that the prime minister may ask the ministers to approve the transfer of his office to East Jerusalem at the forthcoming Cabinet session [on Sunday, 27 July] if his doctors permit him to chair the session.

Speaking to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, Shmuelevitz said that the rooms slated for the prime minister's office are ready and that a Cabinet meeting hall has been prepared in a building in East Jerusalem.

Asked how Menahem Begin would react if Western ambassadors boycott the new office, Shmuelevitz replied: Anyone who does not regard Jerusalem as the capital of Israel denies the Jewish people's right to self-determination.

HA'ARETZ: U.S. WARNS AGAINST ACTION DURING UN DEBATE

TA221314 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jul 80 p 1

[By U.S. correspondent Gid'on Samet]

[Excerpt] In contacts between representatives of the United States and Israel at the UN, the acting chief of the U.S. mission, William Vanden Heuvel, requested that in the forthcoming period Israel refrain from taking steps that would be an impediment to Washington's stand in the special General Assembly debate on the Palestinian issue which gets underway today.

The U.S. representatives referred in particular to reports on a further move regarding Jerusalem which is expected in the coming days.

MINISTERIAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE REASSESSES TALKS

TA231643 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Today the Ministerial Autonomy Committee reassessed the state of the negotiations, because it is of the opinion that last week's legal committee talks failed and no progress was made. The possibilities of effecting a drastic change in the course of the negotiations and extracting them from the stalemate were closely examined at the session. Here is a report by our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi:

[Begin recording] The thorough and comprehensive reassessment of the state of the negotiations was necessary in light of the Ministerial Autonomy Committee members' conclusion that, in spite of the resumption of the talks, the negotiations are in a state of deadlock. This view began to take shape following the legal committee's talks, which marked the resumption of the negotiations, but during which no progress was made. Even though Minister Shmu'el Tamir wished to portray a more optimistic picture, his view is unacceptable to most of the members of the Ministerial Committee. Tamir considers an achievement the removal from the agenda of Egyptian proposals to discuss such issues as Jerusalem and the settlements. However, the view in Israel is that the Egyptians will raise these issues again and again.

Acting Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin also participated in the session but, unlike other committee sessions, minutes were not taken and aides were not allowed in.

The members of the committee have differing evaluations of the gravity of the stalemate in the talks. Some believe that the Egyptians are continuing to deliberately slow down the pace of the negotiations with the aim of dragging them beyond the U.S. election. Israel's options to extract the negotiations from the deadlock were examined at the session. However, the committee has no intention of altering Israel's basic concept. At most, tactics will be changed, or perhaps the efforts to speed up the pace of the talks will be stopped and thus confrontations with the Egyptians will be avoided. Such confrontations are harmful to negotiations. [end recording]

MODA'I DEMANDS REJECTION OF EEC DELEGATION VISIT

TA231942 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i demands that the prime minister and foreign minister not allow the EEC delegation to visit Israel before the issue is brought up at the Cabinet session. Minister Moda'i believes that this issue has far-reaching significance and implications on Israel's overall policy. Israel should demonstrate its adamant opinion against international pressures exerted on it owing to the use of the Arab oil weapon and by virtue of the strengthening of the Soviet Union's status in the international arena. In Minister Moda'i's view, the visit will be used for propaganda purposes and will be exploited toward applying pressure on Israel.

JERUSALEM POST: USSR WANTS ROLE IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

TA221008 Jerusalem POST in English 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpts] Washington--The Soviet Union, effectively shut out of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations since Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat made his dramatic journey to Jerusalem in November 1977, is now making noises that it wants to get back into the diplomatic maneuvering shortly after the U.S. presidential elections in November.

The impression that the Soviet Union would like to team up once again with the U.S. next year to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict--regardless of who is elected President--was conveyed to me by a Soviet diplomat here, who recently invited me to lunch.

The Soviet official with whom I met was very anxious to establish his credentials as someone friendly towards Israel. He said that Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations, severed by Moscow following the Six Day War in 1967, could be restored very quickly--this would be "no problem"--as soon as good progress had been achieved toward a "comprehensive" peace agreement.

Indeed, all the East European countries would move simultaneously to resume diplomatic ties with Israel at that point, he insisted. The diplomat noted with apparent pride the fact that the Soviet Union was the second country (after the U.S.) to recognize Israel's independence in 1948.

Regarding a new Soviet "peace initiative," the Soviet diplomat insisted that Moscow was prepared to play a "constructive" role in trying to moderate Arab positions just as Washington should be trying to make Israel's stance more flexible. "We were working well on that until As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem," he said.

DEATH OF NAFHA PRISONER SPARKS DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. CONSULATE

TA222128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] One of the security prisoners [in the Nafha jail] who was on a hunger strike died of pneumonia this evening. 'Ali Muhammad Shihadah al-Ja'bari, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for armed infiltration from Jordan and homicide, died. Al-Ja'bari was one of the hunger strikers transferred from Hafha prison in the Negev to Ramla yesterday. Today he and two other prisoners were discovered to have pneumonia and they were transferred to the Asaf Harofe hospital. He died there.

Our correspondent for police affairs Shalom Oren notes that 26 prisoners were transferred from the Nafha prison to Ramla so that they might receive medical treatment. Our correspondent notes that 12 of the prisoners stopped their hunger strike. The police started an inquiry.

Order for Investigation

TA230707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Yosef Burg is setting up a commission of inquiry to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of the security prisoner who was among those on a hunger strike, and the hospitalization of his comrades who were at first transferred to the Ramla prison. This was reported by our correspodent.

Demonstration at Consulate

TA222040 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] An incident took place at the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem which may develop into a diplomatic incident. The chief of the consular section Conrad Drescher complied with the request of Judaea and Samaria notables to receive a delegation of relatives of security prisoners of the Nafha prison. The relatives were supposed to present him their protests concerning the conditions of their family members in prison. Dozens of Arabs arrived for the meeting with the U.S. consul. They held posters condemning the Israeli Government, submitted a petition to the consul in the consulate garden and turned the meeting into an anti-Israeli demonstration before the eyes of foreign newsmen who were invited to attend.

Replying to a question by our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the fact that civilians were demonstrating against the Israeli Government on the premises of a U.S. mission is an act contrary to any regular diplomatic practice. Our correspondent was further told that if it is discovered that these facts were correct the Foreign Ministry will demand explanations from the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

The embassy spokesman has confirmed to our correspondent that the appearance of the group had the nature of demonstration, as he phrased it, but this was not under the control of the consulate.

Death of Second Prisoner

TA241006 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0910 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] A second security prisoner from among those who had contracted penumonia and had been hospitalized in Asaf Harofe hospital at Zerifin, died at 0500 today. All the efforts by doctors in the hospital to save him were unsuccessful.

ITIM correspondent Shefi Gabai reports that the prisoner, Rasim Muhammad Muhammad (Al-Hal'o), aged 28, a resident of Gaza, had been on a hunger strike in the Nafha prison. After he was found to be in weak condition, he, along with another 21 prisoners in the same condition, was moved to the Ramla prison. During medical examinations, which these prisoners have been undergoing for the past 3 days, the prisoner was moved urgently to Asaf Harofe hospital after he contracted acute pneumonia. The prisoner Rasim is the second security prisoner to die this week in the Asaf Harofe hospital as a result of pneumonia.

ROLE OF U.S. CONSULATE IN JERUSALEM QUESTIONED

TA221308 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] And now to the announcement by American Congressman Lester Wolff that the United States Consulate in East Jerusalem has been ordered to report to its embassy in Tel Aviv instead of directly to the State Department. Congressman Wolff had charged that the Jerusalem consulate staff were undermining the Camp David accords. Analyst Arye Haskell takes a look at the special position of the American Consulate in East Jerusalem over the past years.

[Begin Haskell recording] The United States Consulate General has been playing a strange, almost unique role since the 6-day war of 1967. As one informed observer puts it, they see themselves increasingly as the American consulate to the Palestinian entity. This attitude is best understood when it is realized that since the consulate is located in East Jerusalem, most of the contacts staff members have professionally and socially continue to be with the Arab population. The result appears to be that they have been conditioned to accept--without much question--an anti-Israel PLO line.

Not at all clear is the function of the U.S. Consulate in West Jerusalem. American citizens told me that virtually all contacts they have had with U.S. officials has had to be by way of the consulate general in the eastern part of the city.

It must be stressed that the change initiated by Congressman Wolff is seen by Israeli officials as a purely American internal affair in which Israel has played no part. Even though it is known that the official visitors whom the consulate general has hosted were invariably exposed to views of exponents of the anti-Israeli pro-PLO line, Israel has never officially protested. The Foreign Ministry maintains no direct contacts on political matters with the consulate, all such contacts being directed to the American Embassy in Tel Aviv. [end recording]

Contacted by Israel radio this morning, the American Consulate in East Jerusalem had no comment to make on the reports.

Further Comments

TA221729 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Washington instructed its consulate in East Jerusalem that from now on the consulate will make its reports through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv and not directly to Washington. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi, good evening to you.

[Abadi] Good evening.

[Unidentified announcer] According to reports Washington links the change in the status of the consulate to domestic issues. Will you please explain to us the domestic issues behind the Jerusalem consulate not submitting independent reports any longer?

[Answer] Apparently they are referring to the troubled relations between U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis and the head of the consulate in East Jerusalem. There were almost incessant differences of opinion between the two about the division of powers and it appears that Lewis complained about the head of the consulate's behavior and about his too independent activity. At any rate, these reports were not confirmed by the U.S. Embassy, which is maintaining silence on this subject and claims this is an internal U.S. affair.

[Question] The consulate has upset Lewis but, nevertheless, I understand that Israel too was not happy with the consulate reports and activities. What has the consulate done that angered Jerusalem?

[Answer] The consulate has adopted a stance of its own that was often contrary to the U.S. stance, especially on the subject of the territories, which is also a very sensitive issue in the formal relations between Israel and the United States. This was also the background for the differences of opinion over powers, which we have already mentioned. But beyond this, the consulate activities have more than once evoked Israel's anger because of unusual deviations. For instance, the case of Alexandra Johnson more than a year ago.

[Question] Are you referring to the famous interviews?

[Answer] Yes. Johnson was a consulate official who, on her own, conducted interviews with and inquiries about security prisoners and sent a report on the torture of prisoners in Israel to Washington. The report appeared in the annual report of the State Department. This was also leaked to the Washington POST and to the activity of Alexandra Johnson.

[Question] Can we say that Israel had a hand in the decision to change the status of the East Jerusalem consulate?

[Answer] Israel has a certain share in the decision, although the Foreign Ministry does not admit it officially. Israel has made unofficial efforts to persuade the Congress and the Senate. There may be a connection between the publication of the matter by Congressman Lester Wolff and his visit in Israel about a month ago. In other words, the main reason for the decision cannot be credited to Israel, but the Israeli pressure has certainly contributed to it.

[Unidentified announcer] I think you Yosi 'Abadi.

Consulate Clarification

TA231253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem today conveyed clarifications to the Foreign Ministry on what happened when 40 residents of the territories entered the consulate, claiming they wanted to submit a petition. In the meantime, the State Department's instructions on coordinating activities between the consulate and the embassy arrived. Dan Eshel examined these two issues.

[Begin Eshel recording] We will try harder is what U.S. officials said after the State Department's instructions arrived here. We are taking very seriously the objections of the congressman, I was told by the spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

But the fact is that the consulate and the embassy used to hold frequent contacts in the past as well, and a copy of every report sent by the consulate to Washington was sent to the embassy in Tel Aviv. The difference is that this time an order came from the State Department to do all this. [as heard] In short, a compromise was reached between the demand of Congressman Lester Wolff that the status of the East Jerusalem consulate be changed and the position of the State Department, which opposes this because of the possible implications such a change might have--as the State Department put it.

As for the demonstration that took place yesterday in the East Jerusalem consulate, in which families of security prisoners in the Nafha prison demonstrated against Israeli policy, I was told by a U.S. spokesman that the consulate was in fact surprised by the large number of people who showed up to submit a petition--there were some 40 persons there--but, under the circumstances, the consulate acted as it deemed proper and allowed the people to submit their petition. I asked why the Marines were not called in to disperse the people who had penetrated the consulate. To this the consulate spokesman replied: I cannot add anything to what I have already said.

In the meantime, clarifications from the consulate about what happened yesterday were conveyed to the Foreign Ministry. Following study and clarification, I was told by a senior Foreign Ministry source: We do not regard this as the consulate's having exceeded its status. Incidentally, yesterday's demonstrators said they intend to demonstrate today in front of the Red Cross office and in front of the British Consulate. [end recording]

KNESSET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FRANCE'S NUCLEAR AID TO IRAQ

TA231651 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] How should the Israel campaign against the supply of the French nuclear reactor to Iraq be handled? This question was the central issue discussed by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in its session today, in which acting Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yiga'el Yadin participated. Here is a report by our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen:

[Begin recording] I am not asking you to provide operational suggestions, of which we have an abundance, Yiga'el Yadin told the members of the committee. Yadin wished to hear their views on the desireable information measues in the campaign against France supplying the nuclear reactor to Iraq. Me'ir 'Amit and Abba Eban from the Alignment said that the outcry Israel raised about the sale was too loud. They said that Israeli overreaction may return as a boomerang and Israeli enemies in the international arena may then argue, for example, that it has not yet signed the international convention on nuclear arms limitation. MK's Yitzhaq Rabin and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, on the other hand, argued that it is incumbent on Israel to protest the nuclear aid to Iraq with all force. Even if the protest does not prevent the aid, Israel could at least point to France and say that it is not clean-handed when coming up with proposals for the solution of the Middle East conflict and, at the same time, helping turn Iraq into a nuclear power that will be able to set the region on fire.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres wanted to take advantage of this opportunity to react to the reservations the Foreign Ministry had expressed with regard to his upcoming European tour, in which he is to confer with various heads of states and governments about supplying the reactor to Iraq. Peres clarified that he will, obviously coordinate positions with the government prior to his departure for Europe. He claimed that he has so far not found it necessary to do so because the issue was too premature.

Committee Chairman Moshe Arens wound up the debate, saying that all the members of the committee share the opinion that the supply of the nuclear reator to Iraq should be opposed and that any initiative in this respect is to be welcomed. [end recording]

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT NYERERE'S SPEECH TO FINAL PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

LD221251 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Speech by Tanzanian President Nyerere at 22 July session of Parliament in Dar es Salaam--live]

[Excerpts] Brother Speaker and Brother MP's. This is the final session of this Parliament and, as required by our country's constitution, I have formally announced that I intend to dissolve Parliament after this session.

In 1975, the year when this Parliament was elected, I said that Tanzania's economy was in an exceptionally poor state--worse, in fact, than at any time since we attained our independence. Unfortunately, our problems did not end in 1975. The whole of the last 5 years has been a period of problems. We have had the tragedy of famine; the problem of floods; the tragedy of the war; and problems resulting from the break-up of the East African Community. And, together with our colleagues in other developing countries, we have been faced with continuing rises in the price of oil and other industrial commodities.

Thus, this Parliament opened its mandate with problems and it is now ending with problems. But it is not my intention today to give a detailed briefing on our progress and our problems during the last 5 years.

My intention is to attempt to look forward in general and see what can be done. Our country is backward when one considers present-day development. We must work on our natural resources so that we derive maximum benefit from them. We cannot use coal or iron or our hydroelectric potentials until we first pump in money and technology. A long time must pass before we can process these into usable wealth. It is the lack of these important commodities--or rather the funds to run the projects and the necessary technology and basic infrastructure, such as roads and railways--which is the cause of our current state of poverty.

At present there are more major bones of contention between the world's big powers than at any time since Tanzania achieved independence.

The Middle East dispute has not yet been resolved and it is still of very grave concern to all the people in the region. Israel is still occupying large tracts of Arab lands and the Palestinians have no homeland. We well understand what our own independence and the independence of our brothers in the south mean. But the bitterness resulting from the occupation of part of our country, the Kagera [salient]--cannot be compared to the bitterness that provoked the struggle in Mozambique and Angola, or in Zimbabwe and Namibia, cannot be compared to the Palestinian bitterness. Our brothers in the south are fighting because they are being denied self-rule in their own countries. But the Palestinians are bitter because they are being expelled from their homeland, thus becoming stateless nomads. The situation in the Middle East and the disputes between the superpowers constitute a grave threat to world peace.

Similarly, following the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops, the United States has been stepping up its naval presence in the Indian Ocean. The United States has sought, and has been granted, military bases on the east African coast. This is of concern to all of us in the Indian Ocean region, especially to us east Africans.

Moreover, whatever is done by us, the weak nations, to oppose oppression is judged by the super powers in relation to their own tug-of-war without regard to the aspirations of those involved.

All of this means that we live in an extremely dangerous world.

Tanzania has never been involved in these issues directly, but it is evident that such disputes, the way that they are viewed by the superpowers and the manner in which they are tackling them, threaten the nonaligned countries and the independence of small nations. This concerns us. The strength of a small nation like ours lies in its membership in a group of similar small nations who refuse to be pulled this way or that by the superpowers. One of the most important aspects of Tanzania's policy--and it will continue to be so--is membership in the nonaligned movement.

For not be aligned to the superpowers is the only basis on which smaller and weaker nations, like ours, can perpetuate their political independence and build for themselves economic independence. [applause]

Similarly, the OAU is vital to us. First, it is right to remind ourselves that the OAU Charter requires each member state or the organization to pursue a policy of nonalignment. Many of our countries have striven to fulfill their duty on this issue and therefore the OAU has greatly helped to consolidate the unity of the nonaligned countries. But we still have problems. Come of our colleagues up to now have agreed to be used by the superpowers while others have agreed to violate the main principle of our unity. They allow the superpowers to keep military bases in their countries, but I am confident that gradually our brothers will realize that to do so would not benefit them in any way but would minimize their respect even in the eyes of the superpowers which are persuading them to violate the principles of our unity [loud applause]. People in the olden days used to say: Whoever fears the liar is a liar himself.

But despite these problems, the OAU's strength has continued to grow in the period of the last 5 years. Member states have increased in number from 46 in 1976 to 50 at present. The last state to join the organization, and which Tanzania and indeed the whole of Africa had great pleasure in welcoming was Zimbabwe. [loud applause]

And our hopes for progress in the OAU are not dependent merely on the increase in the number of member states. Changes have been observed in the attitudes of member states of the OAU.

Nowadays, at OAU meetings, on certain occasions we have been able to condemn killings, harassment and oppression perpetrated by certain African governments on nationals in their own countries. In the past such issues at OAU meetings were taboo even to mention. We have agreed to form and we are in the process of striving to form a human rights commission in Africa [loud applause]. We have similarly shown our anxiety over military takeovers as the only way of bringing about changes of government in our continent. These are new ideas in the OAU and as yet they have not matured. But Tanzania is happy about these ideas, just as Tanzania was happy last year at the removal of Idi Amin and Nguema and Bokassa from the leadership of their respective countries [loud applause].

The basis for any real hope for economic cooperation between developing countries, or in Africa, must be that kind of cooperation between neighboring countries.

I therefore today wish to state openly that Tanzania's (?intention of) building economic cooperation in east Africa has not changed [loud applause]. It is the same as it always was before the breakup of the East African Community. It is meaningless to spell out the events that led to the fall of the community. It suffices to say that its breakup, and especially the manner in which it broke up, had a very adverse effect on Tanzania. Our air and rail services had to be built from scratch: we had nothing to build on when we began the air services, so we began reconstructing rail services from pieces of equipment and tools that had already become obsolete.

Great efforts were made and through such efforts I wish to commend sincerely all those involved [applause]. Much of the money that would have been used for other development projects had to be diverted into the formation of these new corporations and in the purchase of new equipment. These services have not as yet reached the successful stage we hope for. I trust that efforts to improve these services will continue, as they are vital to all forms of our economic development.

But I wish to reiterate this: We do not want the breakup of the community to be an excuse to abandon efforts toward building cooperation in east Africa. It is true that we cannot revive the former community, but we can, if we like, initiate other forms of cooperation.

These three countries--Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania--have been bound together geographically and historically. We cannot discuss cooperation in Africa without discussing cooperation in east Africa. But we do have problems and it is only fair to identify them and face them openly. Otherwise, we would be deceiving ourselves. Prior to putting up a building on the remains of rubble, one has first to clear the rubble, and this is what we are now trying to do.

The East African Community and its corporations had both assets and liabilities. Our three countries appointed a mediator from outside whose duty was to assess the assets and liabilities of the community and distribute them among the three countries. We have already received a report and as a result of it, we have held a ministerial meeting. Unfortunately, Mr Umbricht, the mediator, has not been furnished with all the statistics he needs to complete his work, especially facts regarding the permanent assets and cash money of the railways and airways at the time of the breakup of the community. It is difficult to see how we can proceed with this matter before such time when these accounts are made available, since the assets of the two corporations amounted to nearly one-half of the total assets and liabilities of the community.

It is our hope that all of us realize the significance of the matter and that we will do everything possible to reach agreement. As soon as such agreement is reached, we can once again begin trade between the countries of east Africa and initiate other forms of economic cooperation to benefit us all, despite any political differences. It makes no sense for Tanzania to improve trade relations with all her other neighbors except Kenya, with whom our original relationship was very close.

We therefore keenly look forward to the day when we can renew free travel and trade across our border on the basis of equality. For our part, discussions on future cooperation could even start now, and any agreement to be reached would be implemented upon reaching agreement on the equitable division of the assets and liabilities of the community. [loud applause]

At present, progress has been achieved in our efforts to bring about cooperation between Tanzania and some of our neighbors.

Tanzania is among those countries striving to eliminate the dependence of many countries in southern Africa on South Africa in trade and communications. This matter affecting many nations is just beginning to take shape, but Tanzania fully resolves to fulfil her obligations and will cooperate with the other countries to achieve immediate success as far as possible without creating an enormous economic burden on those countries bordering South Africa. For this issue, just as in economic cooperation between two countries, it is fair to realize that all the countries participating in the issue are poor countries with big internal problems and facing problems of frequent changes in their plans as a result of changes taking place outside.

We must not expect immediate results.

I would also like to touch on our relations with Uganda. Our troops are still in Uganda. I have from time to time explained the reason behind this, especially since the war. The first government in Uganda after the removal of Idi Amin requested us to remain there so that we might help them in a matter pertaining to defense and also start training their new army. Since that time, there have been two changes in government and in each case the new government requested us to remain behind and help them. We agreed to do this and we continue to assist them [applause]. But the expenses involved in assisting our friends in Uganda are enormous: These are expenses in the form of finances and expenses in the form of insults. Fortunately, expenses involving insults can be ignored by us, since up to now we have not been insulted by sensible people. [loud applause]

Despite all the problems we are facing, we do not think it would be logical or gentlemanly to withdraw our troops from Uganda before we accomplish the task we agreed to undertake at the request of the people of Uganda [loud applause]. We could have made a unilateral decision and withdrawn our troops if it had become apparent that the Government of Uganda was foolish and that it had no intention of bringing the country back to normality, thus enabling the people there to elect their own government. We nearly came to this decision before the Military Commission took over power.

But the present government has shown that it intends to restore confidence, peace and a just administration all over the country and hold elections before the end of this year. Its structure is that of a government which clearly indicates that it wishes to be an interim government and, in fact, the main parties in Uganda have already begun political activities, as well as holding congresses for their parties and public rallies, in an atmosphere of tranquillity and cooperation.

All observers with good intentions have conceded that the security situation inside Uganda has improved [loud applause]. And for the first time work has begun on tackling the big problem of famine and instability in the Karamojong.

We have also been encouraged by the statements made by the four parties in Uganda--including the two major ones--that after elections they intend to cooperate in forming a government, regardless of which party gets the bigger majority [loud applause].

We think that all those who are not Uganda's enemies and who wish Uganda and her people well have a duty to encourage them so that they may continue their efforts to restore peace in their country.

We, for our part, intend to continue assisting the present government in Uganda and her nationals in these efforts.

We shall not withdraw our troops from Uganda merely to please fools or just on account of threats by Uganda's enemies, the enemies of Africa, and Idi Amin's friends. [loud applause]

We cannot ignore what is happening outside our borders, since very often our economy and security depend on such events. But in the final analysis our economy and security will depend on what we ourselves do inside Tanzania.

The main foundation of our freedom is self-reliance. If we ignore this foundation we shall endanger our freedom. For a long time Rhodesia was able to survive and build itself up during the war there--for 11 years--when it was being boycotted by the whole world. It was able to survive by intensifying its self-reliance programs. It would not be bad if we could learn from their experience. [loud applause]

The Tanzania of 1980 is very different from the Tanzania of 1975. The villagization program has been completed. Despite great shortages of teachers and equipment in our schools, all our children are in school. [loud applause]

And these efforts to bring about progress will continue tomorrow and the day after, regardless of who is voted into the next parliament or who is voted in as the next president of Tanzania [laughter]

PARLIAMENT RECOMMENDS NYERERE, JUMBE AS CANDIDATES

LD222022 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 22 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Parliament today unanimously recommended that Mwalimu Nyerere be the sole candidate for the office of president in the general elections in October this year.

Speaking on behalf of MP's, Ndugu (Maalim Nabahani), of (Bumbizini), said that for a long time to come Tanzanians will be in great need of the leadership of Mwalimu in the party and government.

Ndugu (Nabahani), who thanked Mwalimu for his speech in Parliament this morning, also recommended that vice president Ndugu Abound Jumbe be the sole candidate for the office of president of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. He said the people of Tanzania should ponder and agree that the hard economic and political problem ahead of them will be lightened if Mwalimu and his deputy continue to take the helm of leadership in the country.

PARLIAMENT FORMALLY DISSOLVED AFTER 5-YEAR TERM

LD232142 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1500 GMT 23 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] Tanzania's Parliament was formally dissolved today in accordance with the constitution after completing a 5-year term.

Delivering his final speech in Parliament, the prime minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, who is also leader of government business in Parliament, called on Tanzanians to bear in mind the excellent and wise leadership of President Nyerere, which has enabled Tanzania to reach its present position, despite its poverty. He said Mwalimu's wise leadership made Tanzania respected all over the world. Ndugu Sokoine said conditions for Tanzanians today are good compared with those in countries which have a lot of capital and health.

The prime minister also praised the vice president, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, for his efforts in consolidating the union of Tanzania mainland and the islands. He said Ndugu Jumbe demonstrated his leadership ability by his actions.

BURUNDI

DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUJUMBURA 22 JULY

AB222229 Paris AFP in French 1456 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Bujumbura, 22 Jul (AFP)--A delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mr Kim Ii-sai, chairman of the Committee for Education (Education Minister) of North Korea, arrived in the Burundian capital last Saturday. This was announced on Tuesday by the BURUNDIAN PRESS AGENCY (ABP).

The delegation was to be received in particular by the Burundian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Lt Col Edouard Nzambimana; the minister of education, Maj Pascal Ntamashirikiro; as well as by the secretary general of the country's ruling party UPRONA [National Unity and Progress Party], Mr Emile Mworoha. The North Korean delegation will leave Bujumbura on Wednesday morning.

CAMEROON

EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL DELIVERS AS-SADAT MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

AB240720 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon the head of state received the Egyptian minister of state for information and culture, Mr Mansur Hasan. Mr Hasan, who is attending the conference on communications, delivered a message from President As-Sadat to President Ahidjo.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE CONFIRMS BIYA AS PRIME MINISTER

AB222228 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] According to a decree signed today by the president of the republic, Mr Paul Biya is confirmed as the prime minister.

CONGO

SASSOU-N'GUESSO DENIES RUMORS CONCERNING HEALTH

AB221832 Paris AFP in French 1613 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Jul (AFP)--President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso has issued a warning to rumormongers, and has formally denied rumors spread concerning his health.

This warning was issued by the president at a rally organized last Monday in the region of Pool where he is undertaking an inspection tour. He asked all masses in the regions of Congo "not to believe any of these rumors" which, he said, are often the work of a handful of people living in the Congolese capital trying to destroy national unity so that the attention of the working masses and peasants will be diverted from the present objective of "economic recovery."

BRIEFS

NEW AIR GABON FLIGHT--A new Air Gabon flight between Libreville and Malabo, Equatorial Guinea was officially inaugurated yesterday. [Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 18 Jul 80 AB]

GUINEA

GUINEAN-LIBERIAN INTERMINISTERIAL MEETING OPENS

AB240855 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A Guinean-Liberian interministerial meeting was held today, Wednesday, 23 July 1980, at the People's Palace in Conakry. Addressing the opening session, Comrade Ismael Toure, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of mines and geology who headed the Guinean delegation, welcomed our Liberain brothers and assured them of Guinea's firm determination to establish sincere cooperation with Liberia in the economic, political and socioculture fields in the interest of our two peoples. The People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, he said, is determined to work to insure the maximum development of its ties of friendly cooperation with Liberia. He particularly stressed Guinea's desire to strengthen our economic relations.

Replying to this speech, the leader of the Liberian delegation and minister of planning and economic affairs, Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh, stated that the members of his delegation are happy to be in Guinea because they and the Guineans belong to the same family. [passage indistinct] If we do not now undertake concrete actions of cooperation, he said, our peoples will ask us for accounts in the future. They will ask us why we did not cooperate to eliminate underdevelopment through the exploitation of our resources, although conditions existed for such cooperation. They will ask us why we did not cooperate to insure improved conditions for our people. [passage indistinct] We must now begin to establish true cooperation if we wish to avoid this condemnation.

After the speeches of the delegation leaders, the two parties began to examine dossiers relating to the cooperation between Guinea and Liberia. [passage indistinct]

LIBERIA

MINISTER SAYS ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF FRIENDS NEEDED

AB230856 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The minister of planning and economic affairs, Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh, has said that Liberia needs the economic cooperation of all its traditional friends as it plans its economy. Dr Tipoteh, who was addressing a meeting of economic planners in Monrovia said if the neighboring countries can cooperate with Liberia and understand her economic prospects, the problems confronting the nation could be easily resolved. He added that efforts toward raising efficiency in government will be realized through the effective planning of the financial activities of all ministries and agencies of government. Minister Tipoteh noted that a rational process of making economic policy could be approached [word indistinct] by clear-cut objectives that would take into consideration the aspirations of the Liberian people.

NIGERIA

NIGERIA, U.S. SIGN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION MEMORANDUM

AB231522 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Nigeria and the United States have signed a memorandum of understanding on agricultural cooperation. It is designed to facilitate on a continuing basis the development projects of mutual interest.

Under the memorandum, a government-to-government working group will be formed to provide a forum for the planning and implementation of specific projects and the first meeting of the group is scheduled for next September.

UPPER VOLTA

PRESIDENT LAMIZANA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE

AB232230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The head of state, El Hadj Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, returned home from a private visit to France. He said he took the opportunity to assess with French officials the financial and technical cooperation between France and our country. Also, he met the representatives of private sectors involved in diverse projects in our country. There was no [words indistinct] stated the head of state in connection with the living conditions of our nationals in France. The issue will be discussed at an appropriate date.

Our station director, Mr Joachim Ouedraogo, reports tonight on the visit of the head of state.

[Begin Ouedraogo recording] The president of the republic, Gen Sangoule Lamizana, who returned to Ouagadougou this morning after a few days in France, expressed his optimism about the future of our country, as a result of the multiple working sessions he held and the audiences he granted during his private visit, which should rather be referred to as a working visit. As a matter of fact, President Lamizana, who had a 2-hour working lunch with his French counterpart, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, later held working sessions with the French ministers of finance and economy, as well as with the minister of cooperation and the permanent secretary at the french presidency in charge of African affairs. Other sessions were held with businessmen involved in financial projects in our country, and who wished to contribute to our development efforts.

President Lamizana also received the Upper Voltan ambassadors to Bonn and Washington. Therefore, his agenda was very busy because he aimed at interesting all those people in the economic situation of a landlocked country such as Upper Volta, which is as a result seriously affected by the recession prevailing among the industrial powers.

I return home from my visit very satisfied, said President Lamizana. What does this mean? It does not certainly mean that all the people he met granted him billions of Francs, and that as from tomorrow work would begin on the many roads to be tarred. No, the head of state is satisfied because his various interlocutors paid attention to the explanations which he gave them in order to make possible once for all the financing of some mining and agroindustrial projects [passage indistinct], which will bring about satisfactory results in all economic sectors.

These explanations were of great importance to the different interlucutors of General Lamizana because the regime which he leads commands attention all over the world every day because of its stability and its inherent democratic principles.

The French minister of cooperation, Mr Robert Galley, confirmed this when, after his second round of talks with President Lamizana, he said: The respect for fundamental rights and freedom which President Lamizana guarantees to the Upper Voltan people, arouses worldwide admiration. So, the seriousness of the Upper Voltan people will make the take-off of our economy possible if we all wish it sincerely. But to reach this goal, many sacrifices must be made and in (?discipline). If we want a better future for our dear Upper Volta, we must consent to sacrifices together with the head of state, because, as he said himself: If in our country, we have accepted democracy and freedom of speech, these must not, however, be practised in a disorderly way. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA ANNOUNCES PLAN FOR 'CONSTELLATION' OF STATES

LD231146 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has announced a co-ordinated plan of action aimed at the creation of a constallation of states in southern Africa. He proposed at a meeting of southern African leaders in Pretoria that a number of committees be appointed to work out details of the new plan. Mr Botha said that ideally the action plan should cover four broad fronts simultaneously: Interstate political relations, economics, social affairs and security. He was optimistic that good progress would be made on all fronts in the next few months.

In the development of a broader constellation which would also include other southern African states, the most logical point of departure would be economic interdependence of countries in the region and emphasis should be laid on economic cooperation. Mr Botha said this meant that participating countries would be able to maintain their positions with regard to political or noneconomic matters if they chose. As part of the action plan, he proposed the establishment of a multinational development bank for southern Africa, the nationalisation of existing development corporations in South Africa and special measures to encourage the establishment of small black businesses. Attention must also be given to monetary arrangements between countries within the South African rand monetary area as well as to fiscal and other financial relations between the South African central government of other states in southern Africa.

Mr Botha said that in addition, attention should be given to regional development, industrial decentralisation, customs union affairs, agricultural development and food production. Emphasis should also be laid on such matters as transport, posts and telecommunications, energy, manpower development, tourism, forestry and the utilization of mineral and other resources.

MINISTER DENIES CONFRONTATION OVER BLACK COUNCIL

LD222222 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The South African minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhoff, has denied that the government and the self-governing national states are in confrontation over their different views on the proposed black council. The black council would act in an advisory capacity to the (president's) council. Speaking in Pretoria, Dr Koornhoff said that despite the conflicting views there are still only the (?greatest) good will between black leaders and the government.

After a weekend meeting at which the national states decided to oppose the council, the chief minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, told him that the black leaders wished to have talks with the South African Prime minister, Mr Botha, in a spirit of cooperation and good neighborliness and they wished to work together to solve the problems of the country and would not leave him in the lurch. Dr Koornhoff told Radio RSA's political correspondent that leaders of the national states would hold talks with Mr Botha in Pretoria from the eighth of next month. He himself would meet them in the morning.